



Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-90-067
Friday
6 April 1990

Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-90-067

CONTENTS

6 April 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

General

NPC's Fu Stresses Respectful, Peaceful Relations [XINHUA]	1
Article Views U.S.-Soviet Summit [HSIN WAN PAO 6 Apr]	1
Editorial Praises 'Mature' Diplomacy [WEN WEI PO 4 Apr]	2
World Bank Senior Vice-President Meets Leaders	3
Jiang Zemin [XINHUA]	3
Li Guixian [XINHUA]	3
UN Development Program Signs Aid Agreement [XINHUA]	3
Beijing Reinforces Police for Asian Games [Hong Kong MING PAO 6 Apr]	4
Jiangsu Folk Arts Festival Reports Success [XINHUA]	4
Foreign Machinery Due for Jiangxi Copper Mine [CHINA DAILY 3 Apr]	5

United States & Canada

Hewlett-Packard President Visits Shenzhen [XINHUA]	5
--	---

Soviet Union

Attempts Made To Mend 'Deadlocked' Relations [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 6 Apr]	6
--	---

Northeast Asia

DPRK Official Discusses Socialist Road [XINHUA]	6
Tokyo Branch of FDC Chapter Inaugurated [CNA]	7

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Fijian Prime Minister To Visit 15 April [XINHUA]	7
Information Delegation Arrives in Rangoon	7
Jin Guihua Heads Group [XINHUA]	7
Meets Information Minister [XINHUA]	7
Singapore To Send Trade Mission to Sichuan [XINHUA]	8
Team Completes Survey of Spratlys, Nanshas [XINHUA]	8
Articles View Vietnamese POW's in Guangxi	8
Part One [WEN WEI PO 3 Apr]	8
Part Two [WEN WEI PO 4 Apr]	9

Near East & South Asia

Jiang Meets Bangladesh Delegation [XINHUA]	10
Palestine Communist Delegation Visits [XINHUA]	10

West Europe

Paris Embassy Protests 'Beijing Spring' [AFP]	10
French Officials Praise Economic Achievements [XINHUA]	11

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

Further Coverage of Third Session of Seventh NPC	12
'Full Text' of Work Report [XINHUA]	12
Revisions in Work Report Noted [WEN WEI PO 5 Apr]	31
Hong Kong Basic Law Approved [XINHUA]	32
Further on Basic Law Approval [HONGKONG STANDARD 5 Apr]	33
Decision on Hong Kong SAR [XINHUA]	34
Hong Kong Committee To Be Setup [XINHUA]	34
Tibetan Deputies Discuss Reports [RENMIN RIBAO 1 Apr]	34
Reportage of Events Involving Tiananmen Square	35
Sealed Off for Commemoration [Hong Kong MING PAO 6 Apr]	35
Reopens Amid Tight Security [AFP]	36
CYL, Young Pioneers Meet [XINHUA]	36
Beijing Campuses 'Extraordinarily Quiet' [Hong Kong MING PAO 6 Apr]	36
'Calm' Conditions Reported Throughout Beijing [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 6 Apr]	37
Beijing Radio Interviews Several Released Students [Beijing International]	38
Three Soldiers Sentenced to Prison for Sabotage [JIEFANGJUN BAO 15 Mar]	39
Organization to Promote 'Non-Governmental' Ties [CHINA DAILY 6 Apr]	39

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

East Region

Fujian Holds Party Building Seminar [Fuzhou Radio]	40
Local Elections Big Issue on Shanghai Campuses [XINHUA]	40
Shanghai Schedules Standing Committee Meeting [Shanghai Radio]	41

Central-South Region

Guangdong Secretary Lin Ruo Attends Party [Guangzhou Radio]	41
Guangdong Holds Propaganda Symposium [Guangzhou Radio]	41
Editorial Views Guangxi Ties With Masses [Nanning Radio]	42
Guangxi Invites Parties To Discuss Problems [Nanning Radio]	42
Hainan Completes Spring Conscription Work [Haikou Radio]	43
Henan Secretary, Governor View Family Planning [Zhengzhou Radio]	43
Hunan Meeting Urges Closer Ties With People [Changsha Radio]	44
Hunan Discusses Power Supply Situation [XINHUA]	45
Hunan Meeting Stresses Family Planning Work [Changsha Radio]	46

Southwest Region

Guizhou Party Chief Views Economic Difficulties [Guiyang Radio]	47
Guizhou Leaders Review Plenum Decision [Guiyang Radio]	47
Sichuan Reviews Central Plenum Decision [Chengdu Radio]	48
Tibet's Hu Discusses 1989 Riots, Development [XINHUA]	48
Yunnan Ends Nationality Affairs Conference [Kunming Radio]	49

North Region

Beijing People's Congress Closes 9 Mar [BEIJING RIBAO 10 Mar]	50
Hebei Holds Agricultural Work Conference 28 Feb [HEBEI RIBAO 1 Mar]	50
Hebei Leading Comrades Attend Commendatory Meeting [HEBEI RIBAO 5 Mar]	51
Hebei Governor Attends Supervision Work Conference [HEBEI RIBAO 7 Mar]	51

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang Reviews Jiang Zemin Visit [HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 7 Mar]	52
Heilongjiang's Jiamusi City Elects New Mayor [HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 25 Feb]	52
Heilongjiang's Hegang City Elects New Mayor [HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 7 Mar]	53

Northwest Region

Gansu Holds Political, Legal Conference [Lanzhou Radio]	54
Shaanxi Secretary on Foreign Exchange [Xian Radio]	54
Shaanxi Holds Medical Conference 3 Apr [Xian Radio]	54

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Legislative Yuan Member Arrives in Beijing [XINHUA]	56
Patriotic Society Leader Meets CPPCC's Cheng [XINHUA]	56
First Academic Culture Seminar Ends in Yunnan [XINHUA]	56

TAIWAN

Editorial Examines Li Peng's Warning [CHINA POST 29 Mar]	57
Mainland Visits Approved for Functionaries [Taipei Radio]	57
Diplomatic Relations Restored With Lesotho [CNA]	57
Commentary Views Li Teng-hui, Opposition Meeting [Taipei Radio]	58

HONG KONG & MACAO

Hong Kong

UK Terms Basic Law 'Important Landmark' [XINHUA]	59
Thatcher Plans To Keep Hong Kong Prosperous [XINHUA]	59
Colony Issues Statement on Basic Law [XINHUA]	59
Copies of Basic Law Available 10 Apr [XINHUA]	59
10,000 Demonstrate Against Beijing Leaders [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 6 Apr]	60

General

NPC's Fu Stresses Respectful, Peaceful Relations

OW0604012890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0104 GMT 6 Apr 90

[Text] Nicosia, April 5 (XINHUA)—China opposes hegemonist acts in handling international relations and stands firmly by the five principles of peaceful coexistence governing relations between countries.

This was stated by Fu Hao, member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, at the ongoing 83rd Conference of Interparliamentary Union [IPU] in Nicosia, capital of Cyprus. Fu is head of the Chinese delegation.

Speaking at the general debate on the political, economic and social situation of the world, Fu Hao said, "China observes the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence."

"China strives to establish, on this basis, a just and rational new international political order and economic order that conform to the fundamental interest of all countries," he said.

"China consistently pursues an independent foreign policy of peace. We oppose hegemony and work for the maintenance of world peace. We hold that all countries, big or small, should respect one another as equals," he continued.

"The Chinese people do not interfere in the internal affairs of others, neither do they allow others to interfere in their internal affairs." "Any attempt to impose one's own political and economic moulds and values on others runs counter to the norms governing international relations and will end up in failure," Fu Hao added.

On China's domestic situation, Fu Hao told the conference that the Chinese people are content with the political, economic and social stability currently prevalent in the country. "A China enjoying stability not only benefits the Chinese people, but also helps promote world peace and development," he said.

The Chinese people will adhere to the socialist road with Chinese characteristics and remain committed to the policy of reform and opening to the world, Fu Hao stressed.

"For the past 11 years since we introduced the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, great achievements have been made in China. In a matter of eight years we doubled the GNP and per capita income of 1980," he said.

Recalling the profound changes that have taken place in the world in the past decade, Fu Hao said the world is not tranquil. "New contradictions arose while old ones

remain unsolved. Conflicts in certain regions are yet to diminish but at the same time turbulence in other areas emerge. The arms race is still going on, power politics and hegemonist acts of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries can still be seen from time to time."

Fu Hao also underlined China's positions regarding various regional issues. "We hope that, under effective international supervision, all foreign troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea and a provisional four-side coalition government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk will be formed so as to bring about an early, fair and reasonable solution to the Kampuchean question."

"We support proposals by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for easing tension on the Korean Peninsula and for an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. We support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their efforts for a fair and just solution to the Middle East question."

"We hope that the Cyprus problem can be solved through peaceful means. We hope that the peace process in Central America can be advanced with respect for the sovereignty and peace efforts of the countries in that region," he said.

"We have always sympathized and supported African countries and peoples in their just struggle for national independence and against racism. We wish to extend our cordial congratulations for the independence of Namibia, which marks the accomplishment of the historical mission of decolonizing the African Continent. We rejoice at the release of Nelson Mandela and call on the South African authorities to follow the trend of the times by eradicating apartheid," Fu Hao concluded.

Article Views U.S.-Soviet Summit

HK0604115390 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO
in Chinese 6 Apr 90 p 1

["New Talk" column: "U.S.-Soviet Summit: Confrontation and Association?"]

[Text] After the three-day visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze to Washington, the capitals of both the United States and the Soviet Union simultaneously announced that the two presidents will hold a summit conference at the end of May and beginning of June. At that time, Soviet leader Gorbachev will go to the United States to fulfill his promise, given last year, that he would visit the United States first.

This will be Bush's second meeting with Gorbachev since he took up his post in the White House, and Gorbachev's first talk with Bush since he became president of the Soviet Union. It will also be the first time since the end of the World War II that the leaders of the two superpowers will hold talks as presidents of the two countries.

It was once said that since the United States and the Soviet Union have great differences on the question of Lithuania's independence, the summit might be postponed. But now it has been proved that that was a mere rumor.

However, as a Chinese saying goes, weakness lends wings to rumors. The rumor was not entirely groundless. Originally, the two foreign ministers were prepared to discuss some new issues concerning economic and scientific and technological exchanges this time, but their topic of discussion was then changed to the Lithuanian question. Shevardnadze's meeting with President Bush was arranged only when things were settling into shape on this issue. After that, the two capitals announced the summit.

When the heads of the two countries met in Malta last year, both sides planned to reach three agreements this year on the question of arms control. The first is an agreement on long-range nuclear weapons, the second is on chemical weapons, and the third is on the level and equipment of the conventional troops in Europe.

But judging from the current situation, as violent changes have taken place in Eastern Europe since the second half of last year, the question of reunification of the two Germanys has been placed on the order of the day, and the West European Community will also make its first step toward reunification [as published], the question of reaching agreement on weapons has become less important to both the United States and the Soviet Union, which respectively control NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. A more important issue is the European situation and how to deal with it.

This change will make this year's U.S.-Soviet Washington summit quite different from last year's Malta summit. This is because changes are being taking place in the overall international situation as well as in U.S.-Soviet relations and East-West relations and the relations among various countries in the two blocs. Various forces in the world are being redivided and reorganized amid complex contradictions.

At present, both the United States and the Soviet Union have become less capable of exerting influence on international affairs, and the changes in Europe are not yet at an end. Therefore, there are many questions we should study carefully and attach due importance to, such as how will the two countries develop their mutual relations, how will the summit appraise the current international situation, especially the European situation, and whether they will restore their relationship of both confrontation and association so as to restrain the growth of other forces.

Editorial Praises 'Mature' Diplomacy

*HK0504143290 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
4 Apr 90 p 2*

[Editorial: "China's Diplomacy Becomes More Mature"]

[Text] Since China implemented the policy of reform and opening up, an international force has attempted to change China's socialist course, expecting it to carry out the so-called "reform" conforming to their requirements. Following the "Beijing disturbance," some Western countries seized the opportunity to impose economic sanctions on China and exerted all kinds of pressure in a bid to isolate China diplomatically. Hence, the external situation was grim and China was beset with difficulties. However, China adhered to a correct diplomatic line, applied a correct diplomatic strategy, made the best use of the situation, and adopted flexible measures in the face of difficulties. China integrated principle with strategy, dealt with the differences in social systems and ideology and relations between states accordingly, had a trial of strength with all kinds of outside pressure and showed good reason, advantage, and restraint, overcame the difficulties, and made the best use of the favorable conditions to gradually create a new situation. There are two characteristics in China's current diplomacy: First, uphold principle, maintain flexibility, and leave some leeway; and second, deal with relations between states in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence in spite of the changing international situation and great external pressure.

A country has its independent sovereignty and it cannot brook any foreign interference in its internal affairs. China's building of socialism with Chinese characteristics, reform, and opening up will remain unchanged. However, China will determine the course of its reform in light of its own national conditions. It will be difficult for the reform models and social systems of other countries to produce good effect and be applicable to China. China was one of the socialist countries which first introduced large-scale reform. The results of the past 11 years are known to all. China's reform was not a result of any outside pressure. After the successes achieved, China also did not have the slightest intention of exporting its pattern. China never interferes in the internal affairs of other countries and also will not allow others to interfere in its internal affairs. This diplomatic style of sticking to principle is particularly valuable to a country which has been bullied by imperialist powers for a long time.

When those advocating might and power made indiscreet remarks about China's reform and internal affairs and forced China to give up sovereignty and principle by imposing economic sanctions, China unswervingly advanced along its political orientation rather than barter away principles. China reiterated that the policy of reform and opening will remain unchanged and also made great efforts to do China's work well. So long as China is stable internally and its economy has developed, external economic sanctions will be of no avail. Economic sanctions, which are harmful to China as well as the China trade interests of those imposing the sanctions, will be disadvantageous to friendly cooperation between both sides. It is clear to all what attitude the United States has adopted toward China. However,

China has not suspended its contacts with the United States. Being neither overbearing nor servile, China readily made reasonable responses to proposals conducive to relations between the two sides, but refused to make any concession on the practices that harm China's sovereignty. For this reason, Sino-U.S. relations, which have been stalemated over the past year, have been neither good nor too bad. In the most difficult days, China still received the special envoys of the U.S. President on two occasions, carried out dialogue, preserved its flexibility, and left room for maneuver. China repeatedly emphasized that one party interfering in the internal affairs of the other was the factor that most hindered mutual relations. When this factor is removed, Sino-U.S. relations will inevitably turn for the better.

Regarding the tremendous political changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe over the past year, China carefully separated the differences in ideology with the relations between states. Relations between China and the Soviet Union have developed steadily in the past year. The smooth progress in relations between the two countries is attributable to both sides observing the five principles of peaceful coexistence, neither side meddling in the internal affairs of the other, positive measures taken to settle border issues and reduce border troops, increase in top level contacts, and normalization of dialogue between the government and army of the two countries which manifest sincerity in friendly cooperation. Despite a series of political reshuffles taking place in the East European countries, China has maintained good relations with the new governments of these countries. China has vigorously carried out peaceful diplomatic activities with its surrounding neighbors. China improved diplomatic relations with India and the border talks between the two sides have proceeded smoothly. Sino-Korean, Sino-Pakistani, Sino-Burmese, and Sino-Thai friendly contacts have increased. China has established and resumed diplomatic relations with Indonesia, Singapore, and Brunei, respectively. China's relations with Japan eased before its relations with other countries. The atmosphere at the Sino-Vietnamese border has also relaxed.

China achieved a series of diplomatic successes and its diplomatic strategy improved remarkably. Britain, France, and other countries have sent senior level delegations other than administrative groups to visit China. The United States is also aware of the changing situation. Sooner or later, the United States will have to make a choice: Seek strategic interests of the state or continue to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

World Bank Senior Vice-President Meets Leaders

Jiang Zemin

OW0504125190 Beijing XINHUA in English/
1222 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central

Committee, met with Moeen A. Qureshi, senior vice-president of the World Bank, and his party here today.

They exchanged views on developing cooperation between China and the World Bank.

Jiang reiterated to the visitors China's resolve to continue the reform and open policy and he expressed the hope that the bilateral cooperative ties would be expanded.

State councillor and minister of finance, Wang Bingqian, was present on the occasion.

Li Guixian

OW0504100190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0943 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA)—Li Guixian, state councillor and governor of the People's Bank of China, met here today with Moeen A. Qureshi, senior vice-president of the World Bank, and his party.

The guests arrived here March 30 on a visit to China at the invitation of the Ministry of Finance.

UN Development Program Signs Aid Agreement

OW0504131490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1015 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA)—The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) will finance two Chinese projects for water resources management and protection of the ozone layer, according to an aid agreement signed between the two sides on Monday in Beijing.

The aid, totalling 4.1 million U.S. dollars, was part of the 250 million U.S. dollars committed by the UNDP to China since 1978, said Liu Lianke, an official of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade who is in charge of the UNDP projects in China.

Some 3.41 million U.S. dollars will go to a water resources management project in north China, the paper says.

The project, scheduled for completion in 39 months, would start soon. Experts would begin studying such urgent needs as waste water recovery and water supply for farming in Beijing, Tianjin, and the provinces of Shanxi and Shandong.

Water shortage has become a serious problem in north China. Hebei Province alone has to invest 200 million yuan (about 42.55 million U.S. dollars) a year to fight droughts.

The remaining 690,000 U.S. dollars would cover the cost of the second project, to protect the ozone layer in China.

The UNDP had provided 180 million U.S. dollars in aid of the total 250 million U.S. dollars committed to China. More than 390 projects thus financed had brought good economic and social profits, the paper reports.

The projects were in the fields of machinery, electronics, energy, food, building materials, agriculture, forestry and technological development, and in the chemical, metallurgical and light industries.

Beijing Reinforces Police for Asian Games

HK0604041390 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese

6 Apr 90 p 8

["Special dispatch": "To Prevent the Democratic Movement from Staging a Comeback and To Ensure the Security of the Asian Games, Beijing Recruits and Trains a Large Number of Armed Policemen"]

[Text] According to news from Beijing, a well-informed source has disclosed that since last year's "4 June" incident, the CPC authorities have been reorganizing the high levels of the Armed Police on a large scale and have also been vigorously reinforcing the units of the Beijing Municipal Armed Police and recruited 30,000 to 40,000 new men. The aim of these measures is to avoid another disturbance during the sensitive period before the first anniversary of "4 June" and to ensure that the Beijing Asian Games can progress smoothly and safely.

According to a well-informed source, the Beijing Municipal Armed Police units have recently completed their plans for recruitment, and the great majority of the recruits have come from rural areas. After completing a period of training, these recruits have now begun performing their duties in the municipality.

It has been learned that since the "4 June" incident, many young people in Beijing Municipality have been rather unwilling to join the Army and especially feel that the tasks of the Armed Police are arduous and dangerous. The authorities feel uneasy about recruiting urban young people because these young people have led an urban life for a long time, have close relations with the local people, and cannot be trusted to resolutely perform their duties. Therefore, the objects of recruitment this spring were rural young people.

As far as the young people from the rural areas are concerned, due to the fact that the rural areas now have large populations but little farmland and little farmwork, and under the conditions of a slack market and of township and town enterprises and the individual economy not having good prospects for development, joining the Army—and especially joining the Armed Police—is their best way out. It has been disclosed that in recruiting armed policemen this spring, the departments concerned have been treating the young rural applicants very well in many respects, including apportioning out their quotas for farmwork among their villages, making sure that their villages take special care of the livelihood of their family members, and promising to give them permanent registered residence in Beijing after they are transferred to civilian work after the expiration of their service with the Armed Police. As a

result, many rural young people applied, and it was possible to fulfill the work of recruiting policemen smoothly.

In addition, people of the departments concerned revealed that the method of apportioning quotas and taking care of recruits economically was also adopted in the recruitment of servicemen in spring this year. Quotas were assigned to many factories, enterprises, and even hotels. Those enlisting were given the wages and bonuses of their original units and allowed to retain their original positions. Encouraged by these excellent material conditions, some urban young people were, therefore, willing to enlist.

Nevertheless, some people who participated in the recruitment work have expressed worries about the quality of the servicemen who were recruited under these excellent material conditions. Moreover, they also hold that although rural soldiers have relatively pure ideology and are easily controlled, their cultural standard is comparatively low and they are not very familiar with city life. Therefore, there exist certain questions about whether or not they can adapt themselves to the execution of their duties in the municipality and build up relations with the residents in the municipality. They, however, believe that since Beijing has reinforced the police force, the Asian Games in September can progress smoothly.

According to other news, the Beijing Municipal Government is planning to suitably relax its rigid control over propaganda and public opinion at home and to appropriately revise the regulations on foreign, Hong Kong, and Macao reporters gathering news in Beijing so as to produce an easy atmosphere in Beijing Municipality and to attract more foreign, Hong Kong, and Macao tourists to visit the Beijing Asian Games. However, it is predicted that the relevant measures to produce an easy atmosphere cannot be carried out until after June, for in the sensitive period before "4 June," the authorities dare not lower their guard.

Jiangsu Folk Arts Festival Reports Success

OW3103082990 Beijing XINHUA in English
0744 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Nanjing, March 31 (XINHUA)—The Second Nantong Folk Arts Festival in Nantong, Jiangsu Province, closed on Friday with 12.2 million U.S. dollars worth of export business.

Contracts for 19 Sino-foreign projects were reached during the five-day show.

Over 500 overseas guests from Japan, the United States, Canada, Italy, the Philippines, Cuba, France and Hong Kong attended the fair.

Foreign Machinery Due for Jiangxi Copper Mine

HK0304024690 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
3 Apr 90 p 2

[By staff reporter Ren Kan]

[Text] The Ministry of Machinery and Electronics Industry is continuing to supply machinery for large open-pit mines with co-operation from abroad.

Liu Huaitong, an official with the ministry, told CHINA DAILY that his ministry will co-operate with the United States, Japan, West Germany, Austria, German Democratic Republic (GDR) and Czechoslovakia in the production of dump trucks, excavators, bulldozers and crushers.

Most of this equipment will be made for the Dexing Copper Mine in Jiangxi Province, the largest of its kind in China and one of the country's key industrial projects.

After completion of the third stage of the project in 1993, the mine will be able to produce 30 million tons of copper ore a year, compared with 12 million tons at present.

Liu said the ministry will sign a contract with the U.S. Dresser Industries Group to produce eight 154-ton dump trucks for the Dexing mine this year.

Co-operating with the same U.S. company, the ministry has produced eight such dump trucks for the mine during the past two years.

Liu said that his ministry started its co-operation with the Dresser group in 1985, when the ministry signed a contract to co-operate in the production of three dump trucks for Antaibao Coal Mine, a Sino-U.S. joint venture in Shanxi Province.

The U.S. company will supply blueprints, files and technical direction, Liu said.

He also said that the ministry this year will supply two large excavators for the Dexing mine.

The two excavators, each with a capacity of 16 cubic metres, will be produced with U.S. technology purchased from the P & H Company in 1983.

American experts will check and issue quality certificates to ensure the products maintain international standards of early 1980s.

In 1987, the ministry produced three such excavators for the Dexing mine, and another two excavators, each with a capacity of 23 cubic metres, for Antaibao mine.

The official said the ministry will continue its co-operation with two U.S. companies to produce two large loaders and one rotary crusher for Dexing.

In 1987, the ministry bought the crusher-producing technology from the U.S. Fuller company. And in 1988,

the ministry signed a contract with the U.S. VME company to co-operate in the production of loaders.

Further, Liu said the ministry will continue its co-operation with the Japanese Komatsu company in producing three 410-horsepower bulldozers for Dexing.

Co-operating with the Japanese company, the ministry has produced six such bulldozers since 1985. Five are used in an iron ore mine of Benxi Iron and Steel Complex in Liaoning Province.

Besides supplying equipment for the Dexing mine, the ministry does not neglect other large open-pit mines, Liu said.

The ministry has exchanged technology with West Germany, and Austria, GDR and Czechoslovakia for producing continuous mining equipment for the Jungar coal field and the Yuanbaoshan coal field, both in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

When finished, the Jungar mine, largest of its kind in China, will have an annual production capacity of 12 million tons.

Liu said that co-operation with foreign countries not only ensures the quality of equipment for the country's key projects, but also improves the quality of these products.

He said that with the development of co-operation, the percentage of Chinese-made parts in the equipment has increased to 38 percent in the 154-ton dump trucks, up from 16 percent in 1987.

United States & Canada

Hewlett-Packard President Visits Shenzhen

OW0504202790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1548 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] Shenzhen, April 5 (XINHUA)—The president of Hewlett-Packard Company of the United States, John Young, expressed his satisfaction with the quality of products made by the Shenzhen branch of Hewlett-Packard and said they would continue the cooperation with China.

The president made the remarks today at a meeting with Shenzhen Mayor Li Hao.

Hewlett-Packard is known around the world for its high-tech electronic products. Together with three Chinese companies, Hewlett-Packard set up a joint venture in Beijing in June 1985.

Later, it set up branches and agencies in Shanghai, Chengdu in Sichuan Province, Guangzhou in Guangdong Province, Shenyang in Liaoning Province and in Hong Kong with Chinese partners.

In order to enlarge its production in China, the company set up a branch in Shenzhen in 1988. Last year, the

Shenzhen branch produced 3,481 chemical integrators, 90 percent of which reached the standard set by Hewlett-Packard and brought the company three million U.S. dollars in foreign trade earnings.

The president and his party left Shenzhen for Hong Kong this afternoon.

Soviet Union

Attempts Made To Mend 'Deadlocked' Relations

HK0604014590 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 Apr 90 p 12

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] In the face of deadlocked Sino-American relations, Beijing is trying to mend fences with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, diplomatic analysts claim.

They said Beijing is cooling down internal criticism of "Soviet revisionism" and trying to promote relations with the more conservative East European countries, including Romania and Bulgaria.

During his visit to the Soviet Union late next month, the Prime Minister, Mr Li Peng, is expected to come to an agreement with Moscow on mutual reduction of troops along the Sino-Soviet border and on economic cooperation.

Mr Li has said: "China is willing to further develop its relations with the Soviet Union in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and educational fields."

On Tuesday, the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr Qian Qichen, held talks in Beijing with the Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Mircea Mitram. The New China News Agency said Mr Mitram discussed issues of common concern.

Analysts say Beijing has recovered from the shock it experienced from late 1989 to February, when practically all East European countries and the Soviet Union renounced the doctrine of Communist Party dictatorship and began introducing elements of multiparty democracy.

A Western diplomat said: "At first, the reaction of the hard-line faction of the Chinese Communist Party was to condemn the liberalisation of the East bloc and to keep it at arms' length in a bid to prevent the democratisation movement there from rekindling that in China."

"In recent weeks, Beijing has decided to set ideology aside and to promote ties with Moscow and Eastern Europe."

Chinese sources said Beijing had toned down internal criticism of perestroika and other reforms by the Soviet President, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev.

In his briefing with a Soviet journalist delegation in late March, Mr Li reportedly said that even if the Soviet Union was to give up socialism, Beijing would still maintain a friendly relationship with Moscow.

Beijing has also signalled its strong support of the hard-line measures Moscow has taken to quash secessionist movements in Lithuania.

The huge East bloc trade fair, to be held in the north-eastern city of Harbin on June 6, will spotlight China's eagerness to gear its open door policy to the East bloc as well as the capitalist world.

Analysts think this subtle change in Beijing's diplomacy is mainly caused by China's continued isolation on the world stage.

Most of the political and economic sanctions imposed on Beijing in the wake of the June 4 Tiananmen Square crackdown are still in place.

Beijing is particularly incensed by the deadlock in Sino-American ties. Unless the U.S. Government takes the lead, most Western governments and financial institutions, including the World Bank, will not resume substantial loans and credit to China.

One diplomatic analyst said: "Beijing is playing the Soviet card again to spur the Western world, especially the U.S., into taking a more activist and conciliatory stance in resuming ties with China."

"However, now that the U.S. and Western Europe are concentrating diplomatic efforts on—and funnelling most of their aid dollars to—the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Beijing's gambit may not work very well."

Northeast Asia

DPRK Official Discusses Socialist Road

OW0504131790 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang, April 5 (XINHUA)—A ranking official of the Korean Workers' Party said here today that it is his country's unchangeable policy to persist in the socialist road.

This was expressed by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, when meeting with Wang Shu, director of China's International Affairs Research Institution.

Briefing Wang on Korea's recent domestic developments, Hwang said that revolution could be made successfully only with the party's leadership and the people's unity.

He added that although material construction is important, what is even more important however is the ideological and spiritual construction.

On the recent visit to Korea by Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Hwang said that the visit would contribute to the further promotion of the Korean-Chinese relations of friendship and cooperation in various fields.

Wang Shu is leading a delegation of the institution on a visit to Korea.

Tokyo Branch of FDC Chapter Inaugurated

*OW2803112290 Taipei CNA in English 1036 GMT
28 Mar 90*

[Text] Tokyo, March 28 (CNA)—The Tokyo branch of the Japan chapter under the Paris-based "Federation for a Democratic China" [FDC] has been inaugurated this week. According to a spokesman, the Tokyo branch has about 30 members. Lee Liang, an editor of the "DEMOCRATIC CHINA" magazine, was elected the branch's first chairman.

The first anti-Peking campaign by the Tokyo branch was to send letters to the Soviet media to protest against Premier Li Peng's trip to Moscow scheduled for late April. The letters, signed by about 300 Mainland Chinese students in Japan and Canada, bare Li Peng's involvement in last June's Tiananmen Square massacre, the spokesman said.

The Tokyo branch will also organize lectures and memorial services during the first anniversary of the "June 4" incident.

The FDC's Japan chapter was established last December. Four local branches have been set up in Osaka, Kyoto, Matsuyama, and Tokyo.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Fijian Prime Minister To Visit 15 April

*OW0504102490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0956 GMT 5 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA)—Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara of the Republic of Fiji will pay an official and goodwill visit to China from April 15 at the invitation of Chinese Premier Li Peng.

Information Delegation Arrives in Rangoon

Jin Guihua Heads Group

*OW0404123790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1213 GMT 4 Apr 90*

[Text] Yangon (Rangoon), April 4 (XINHUA)—A Chinese information delegation flew here this afternoon at the invitation of the Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) of Myanmar.

The delegation is led by Jin Guihua, deputy director-general of the Information Department and spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The guests were welcomed at the Yangon airport by U Soe Nyunt, member of the SLORC Information Committee and managing director of the Myanmar News and Periodicals Enterprise, and officials of the Myanmar Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Chinese Ambassador to Myanmar Cheng Ruisheng was also present.

During its one-week friendly visit, the delegation will call on Lieutenant General Phone Myint, SLORC member and minister for information and for culture, also minister for home and religious affairs, visit Myanmar press units and sightsee Yangon, Mandalay and other places.

Meets Information Minister

*OW0504130490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1237 GMT 5 Apr 90*

[Text] Yangon, April 5 (XINHUA)—Li-Gen. Phone Myint, member of the Myanmar State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) and minister for home and religious affairs, stressed today that the Myanmar Government will maintain Sino-Myanmar friendly relations from generation to generation.

Phone Myint, also minister for information and culture, made the remarks when he met a visiting Chinese information delegation here this afternoon.

He said during the meeting: "China is a real friend of our country. It is our closest neighbor. The Myanmar-Chinese friendly relations have been established and developed by our leaders of older generations. The Myanmar Government will maintain the relations from generation to generation."

"We believe that bilateral friendship cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other fields will be further strengthened," he added.

Jin Guihua, leader of the Chinese delegation and deputy director-general of the Information Department of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and spokesman of the ministry, said that to keep and develop the Sino-Myanmar friendly relations is a fixed policy of the Chinese Government. Developing friendly Sino-Myanmar relations is not only in the interests of the Chinese and Myanmar peoples but also in the interests of the people in the Asian region, he said, adding that China will make further efforts to develop the relations between China and Myanmar and between the two peoples.

The Chinese delegation flew here Wednesday at the invitation of the SLORC Information Committee.

The Chinese guests today visited the government newspaper "THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY" and the television section of the Information and Broadcasting

Department under the Ministry of Information. They called on the SLORC Information Committee on Wednesday.

The delegation will leave here tomorrow to tour Mandalay, Sagaing, Pagan and Taunggyi in the next four days.

Singapore To Send Trade Mission to Sichuan

OW0504195490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1459 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] Singapore, April 5 (XINHUA)—A trade mission organized by Singapore's Trade Development Board (TDB) leaves Friday, April 6, for a visit to Sichuan Province of China to boost bilateral trade between Singapore and the province.

The nine-company mission led by TDB's Chairman Alan Yeo will visit the cities of Chongqing and Chengdu and call upon Sichuan Governor Zhang Haoruo and Chinese Commerce Minister Hu Ping during their nine-day visit.

A visit program has been planned for each company to pursue its specific interests. There will be individual meetings with potential business partners and visits to relevant factories and provincial authorities, among them the tourism authority.

Most of the mission members are attracted by Sichuan's abundant resources which offer trading and manufacturing opportunities.

The province's trade with Singapore has increased from 1.6 million U.S. dollars in 1986 to six million U.S. dollars in 1987 and 10 million U.S. dollars in 1988.

Team Completes Survey of Spratlys, Nanshas

OW0504211290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1612 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] Nansha Islands April 5 (XINHUA)—A Chinese land survey team has visited the Xisha Islands and a number of the Nansha Islands in the South China Sea, completing the first accurate positioning measurement of these islands.

Scientists say the completion of the survey indicates China has extended its land and sea geodetic control network to its distant territory—the Nansha Islands.

By using the global positioning system, the accuracy of the measurement has reached the international standard, scientists say.

The scientific team buried survey markers on the islands and coral islands.

They believe the survey results will provide reliable guides for scientific investigation, fishery and transportation.

Articles View Vietnamese POW's in Guangxi

Part One

HK0304112490 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
3 Apr 90 p 15

["Special article" by Ching Nien (1628 5464): "Vietnamese POW's in Nanning"—part one]

[Text] On National Day last year, this reporter visited a Vietnamese POW camp in Jinniugiao of the suburbs of Nanning, Guangxi Province, and interviewed some people there on the life of the POW's.

Each Has a Room and Is Free To Go In and Out

The responsible person of the camp told this reporter: In the self-defense fighting against Vietnamese aggressors in 1979, the Chinese side captured more than 2,700 enemy troops. Some were released right away on the spot, and the other 1,636 were released at Youyiguan after the war. The POW's now in this camp have been captured over the past few years during Vietnamese armed invasions against China.

He also said: Before your visit, three representatives of the International Red Cross Society, including Mr. (Degudeng) [de gu deng 1795 0657 4098], also paid a visit to this camp. Mr. (Degudeng) appraised China highly for exemplarily observing the Geneva Convention on POW's. This is also a fact.

Every Vietnamese POW has a single room about 10 square meters in size. They have all the necessary things in their rooms, including white bed sheets and a green military quilt. There is also a rattan sofa, desk, and electric fan in every room. In addition, there is a loudspeaker on which the POW's can listen to international news and music. Some POW's even have guitars over their beds. The camp also provides each room with a bedside cupboard and a small leather suitcase so that the POW's can keep their things in order. There are no iron bars on the big window of the room. At night, the doors are not locked. The POW's can go to the toilets freely or engage in other activities.

The Canteen Is Clean and Provides Good Dishes

The Vietnamese POW's were eating almost the same food as our frontier guards. The reporter saw that their canteen is very clean. The round dinner tables were covered with white tablecloths, on which there were all kinds of seasonings. For lunch, they had four dishes of vegetables and a soup. There was also a menu written in Vietnamese. A Vietnamese POW who was enjoying his meal told the reporter happily that their life in the camp was much better than in the Vietnamese Army.

Part Two

HK0404064190 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
4 Apr 90 p 17

["Special article" by Nien Ching (1628 5464): "Vietnamese Prisoners of War (POW's) in Nanning (part 2)"]

[Text]

Arrangements Made for Rich Cultural Life

A staff member of the POW camp told this reporter: "This camp respects Vietnamese national customs. Extra dishes are provided for them on Vietnamese festive occasions or on someone's birthday." As the Vietnamese like to drink tea, the POW camp provides everyone with tea sets. It also gives the Vietnamese POW's pocket money every month, 10 yuan for soldiers and 15 yuan for officers. They use this money to buy daily necessities. The Vietnamese POW's like to buy Chinese-made flashlights, lighters, and other small products.

What satisfies them the most is the rich cultural activities arranged for them by the POW camp. In the recreational room, they can watch television programs; play the electric piano, the guitar, table tennis, and billiard; and read all kinds of Vietnamese language books, pictorials, and newspapers. They like to watch Chinese kungfu films and television programs based on Chinese classical stories, such as "Shaolin Monastery," "Sons of the Shaolin Monastery," "Dreams of the Red Chamber," and "A Tang Dynasty Monk Travels Westward." A Vietnamese POW told this reporter that these films and television programs were worth watching a hundred times. For this reason the POW camp regularly let them watch films and television programs. Another Vietnamese POW happily showed some color photos to this reporter. These photos were taken when he visited Nanning City and some scenic spots near the city. He said that during his stay in the POW camp for the past year, he had visited some parks and scenic spots in the city. He could not control his happy feelings when relating these to this reporter.

They Are Eager To Have a Reunion With Their Parents

Coincidentally, a Vietnamese POW named Dam Van Vi recognized this reporter. He was captured in Daxin County of Guangxi Province on 10 January 1987. On that day this reporter happened to be there making an interview, so he held a long talk with him. This time these two "old friends" met again and were very happy. He was the first to approach this reporter, who subsequently asked him some questions.

"How is your life now? Have you recovered?"

"I am very well. Although I am staying in a POW camp of China, life is much better these days (when he was forced to serve in the Vietnamese Army before his captivity). My wounds have also been healed. Several

days ago I had my height and weight measured. My height has increased 15 cm and my weight three kg."

"What is your most eager wish at present?"

"To have a reunion with my parents. My parents only have a son. They miss me very much, so do I!"

"Is there anything that makes you unhappy?"

"The most unhappy thing is being unable to send letters to my parents. The camp allows me to write letters, but postal services between Vietnam and China have stopped, so postal delivery is impossible. But there are still opportunities: We can ask those released from captivity to deliver letters."

A POW named Nguyen Van Dong was born in May 1969. His mother had difficult labor when giving birth to him and was therefore taken to China's Dashuolong hospital for emergency treatment. He was born in this hospital.

A Scarf That Symbolizes Friendship

Before she left the hospital, a Chinese doctor gave her a colored scarf for a souvenir. She tied this scarf, which symbolized friendship, around her boy to bear in mind that it was Chinese doctors who saved him. More than 10 years passed and Nguyen Vi Dong grew up. However this very young man, who would have not been in the world without the help of Chinese doctors, was forced by the Vietnamese authorities to serve on the Vietnam-China border and direct his gunpoint at his saviors.

On the day of his enrollment, everyone in his family cried. His mother tied the colored scarf onto his shirt and said: "My boy, remember this colored scarf, remember it is the Chinese who saved our lives!"

Bearing his mother's words in mind, Nguyen Vi Dong did his best not to do anything harmful to the Chinese people. He deserted on several occasions but was captured back each time. He was given a severe dressing down and locked in. When performing orders to invade Chinese territory in January 1987, Nguyen Vi Dong and another Vietnamese soldier were captured by Chinese troops. During his captivity he accused the Vietnamese authorities of undermining Sino-Vietnamese friendship and killing Chinese civilians on the border. He pledged that after his return to Vietnam, he would relate his personal experience to his relatives and friends and tell all the Vietnamese people that China is always friendly to Vietnam and will remain friendly forever. He hoped that the Vietnamese authorities would do something practical for Sino-Vietnamese friendship.

Near East & South Asia**Jiang Meets Bangladesh Delegation**

*OW0504175290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1433 GMT 5 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC), met a delegation of the National Party of Bangladesh here this afternoon.

Jiang expressed a warm welcome to the delegation headed by Zafar Imam, joint secretary general of the National Party of Bangladesh and minister of environmental protection and forestry.

Jiang said the exchanges between the peoples of China and Bangladesh have lasted more than 1,000 years, and in recent years the frequent exchanges of visits of the leaders of the two countries and delegations have further enhanced mutual understanding and promoted the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

He said both China and Bangladesh belong to the Third World and China hopes to see continuous economic growth in other Third World countries, especially in the countries of South Asia.

Zafar Imam briefed Jiang Zemin on economic development and the unity of nationalities in Bangladesh and thanked Jiang for China's invitation.

He said the National Party of Bangladesh was glad to see the rapid development in China in recent years and the present stable political situation in China.

He said he believes the good relations between China and Bangladesh as well as his party and the CPC will further develop.

Zafar Imam expressed his warm congratulations to Jiang Zemin on his election as chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China and conveyed Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad's regards to Jiang.

Jiang asked the Bangladeshi guests to convey his regards to President Ershad.

Zhu Liang, a member of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Bangladesh Ambassador to China Farooq Subhan were also present at the meeting.

The delegation, which arrived in Beijing on April 3, held talks with the leaders of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee and met with the Minister of Forestry Gao Dezhan on April 4.

The Bangladeshi guests will visit Shanghai and Guangzhou before their departure on April 11.

Palestine Communist Delegation Visits

*OW0504152290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1449 GMT 5 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA)—Senior Chinese Communist Party (CPC) leader, Song Ping, met here today with a delegation from the Palestinian Communist Party (PCP) led by PCP Political Bureau member Naim 'Abas al-Ashhab.

Song, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, said China supports a just, reasonable and political solution to the Middle East question. He condemned the planned settlement of a great number of Jews in occupied Arab land, saying he regarded it as a new obstacle to the peace process in the Middle East.

Song expressed praise for the PCP for its continued struggle under extremely difficult circumstances.

Alashhab briefed Song on the Middle East peace process and the struggle the PCP has waged in the Israeli-occupied territories.

He said he hoped China will play a more important role in the peace process and thanked the CPC, the Chinese Government and people for their support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

Speaking on China's domestic situation, Song said that various steps will be taken to strengthen construction of the CPC, to achieve social stability and to further develop the economy.

Song said no matter how much the world situation changes in the future, China will continue to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Alashhab said prosperity and stability in China is in the common interest of the Palestinian and Chinese peoples.

West Europe**Paris Embassy Protests 'Beijing Spring'**

*AU0604074090 Paris AFP in English
0513 GMT 6 Apr 90*

[Text] Paris, April 6 (AFP)—The Chinese Embassy on Thursday lodged a protest with the French Foreign Ministry against a photo exhibition which opened here to mark the start of the student occupation of Tiananmen Square a year ago.

The exhibition, entitled "The Seasons of the Beijing Spring," is being held at Paris' Arche de la Defense under the auspices of the Human Rights Foundation presided by former French foreign minister Claude Cheysson.

Composed of photos by international wire services and individual Chinese, the exhibition will be followed by a series of conferences and seminars, the launching of a worldwide petition for the release of Chinese political

prisoners, a June 8 rally, and the sale of T-shirts to finance the "Bateau de la Liberte" (Ship of Freedom) which will be broadcasting programs to the mainland from the China Sea.

The ship, which left the French port of La Rochelle last month, has reached the Indian Ocean and is headed for the China Sea.

Since last June the French ambassador to China has been summoned 16 times by Chinese authorities protesting French sanctions, French support of the dissident movement and the formation in Paris last fall of an overseas dissident organization, the Federation for Democracy in China.

French Officials Praise Economic Achievements

*OW0604084190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0733 GMT 6 Apr 90*

[Text] Paris, April 5 (XINHUA)—The president of the French Senate's foreign affairs committee applauded China's rural development efforts today and said the West should continue to extend capital and technology to China.

Jean Lecanuet, president of the Senate's Commission on Foreign Affairs, Defense and the Armed Forces, said today on his return from China that the West should respond positively to China's desires for capital and technology. To develop relations with a country with more than one billion population, he said, is in France's strategic interest.

A commission delegation headed by Lecanuet toured Beijing, Wuhan, Guangzhou and Shenzhen during a three-week stay in China.

At a press conference in the Senate, Lecanuet said China's economic reform has scored marked fruits in the past decade, especially in the countryside. He also described China's coastal areas as examples of reform.

"China calls herself a developing country," he said, "I think that she is one of the few countries in the world approaching levels of the developed countries, rather than being a backward developing country'."

Former French Defense Minister Yvon Bourges and former Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Andre Bettencourt told the press conference that China's economic reform achievements are undeniable and that the West should not evaluate China, a populous country with its own specific conditions according to Western values.

Political & Social**Further Coverage of Third Session of Seventh NPC****'Full Text' of Work Report**

OW0504011690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0041 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA)—Following is full text of Chinese Premier Li Peng's report on the work of the government delivered at the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] on March 20:

Continue To Work for Stable Political, Economic
and Social Development in China

—Report on the Work of the Government

(Delivered at the Third Session of the

Seventh National People's Congress

on March 20, 1990)

Li Peng

Premier of the State Council Fellow deputies,

On behalf of the State Council, I now submit a report on the work of the government for examination and approval by this session.

I. Review of 1989

In the annals of the People's Republic of China 1989 was recorded as a very unusual year. During that year people of all nationalities in China experienced soul-stirring struggles and severe tests, overcame numerous difficulties, and achieved great, historic victories in consolidating and expanding the socialist position in this land of 1.1 billion people.

The successes and achievements we scored in 1989 were concentrated in three areas: one, the stopping of the turmoil and the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion; two, the fairly evident achievements in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order and deepening the reform; and three, the turn for the better on the political and ideological front. Without a doubt, these successes and achievements are of supreme importance to and have far-reaching influence on people's understanding, inspiring national enthusiasm and ensuring that China will continue on the socialist road.

Late spring and early summer last year a handful of people, taking advantage of the student unrest, organized, planned and plotted political turmoil, which later developed into a counterrevolutionary rebellion in the country's capital, Beijing. In essence, it manifested the sharp conflict between bourgeois liberalization and the four cardinal principles (keeping to the socialist road and

upholding the people's democratic dictatorship, leadership by the Communist Party, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought—tr.) and an acute struggle between infiltration and anti-infiltration, between subversion and antisubversion, and between the forces for peaceful evolution and against peaceful evolution. The sole purpose of both domestic and foreign hostile forces in creating such disturbances was to overthrow leadership by the Chinese Communist Party, subvert the socialist system and turn China into a bourgeois republic and a dependency of developed capitalist countries. At that crucial moment, when the fate of the state and the nation hung in the balance, the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, represented by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, did all they could to turn the tide, playing the important role of mainstay. With the support of all nationalities in the country, the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army, the armed police and the public security police succeeded in quelling the turmoil and the rebellion. Here, let us once again express our highest respect for them.

China's victory in quelling the turmoil and the rebellion has not only foiled the vain attempt of the international anticommunist and anti-China forces to subvert China's legitimate government and socialist system, but also defended the fruits achieved by countless revolutionary martyrs and high-minded people in their struggle of more than a hundred years for the survival and liberation of the Chinese nation, defended the gains of the new-democratic and socialist revolutions over more than half a century, defended the achievements in socialist construction over the past four decades and in reform and opening to the outside world of the past decade, and prevented China from utter political and economic destruction and historical retrogression. Having stood the test of blood and fire, the socialist People's Republic of China has emerged before the world as an independent, self-reliant and vigorous nation, persevering in its policies of reform and opening to the rest of the world. The immense significance of this victory will undoubtedly become ever clearer, both at home and abroad, with the passage of time.

Since public order quickly returned to normal after the quelling of the rebellion, the martial law imposed on parts of the capital was soon lifted; in fact, it was lifted more than two months ago. Now political, economic and social stability prevails throughout the country. Events have proved that the policy decisions made and the measures taken by the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government in quelling the turmoil and rebellion were correct and in line with the common aspirations and fundamental interests of all nationalities in the country and can stand the test of history.

Last year's disturbances greatly hindered our efforts to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order and deepen the reform, causing huge losses to China's economy. Nevertheless, by dint of the hard work and joint efforts of workers, peasants, intellectuals and people from the other sectors of society throughout

the country, we have, under extremely difficult conditions, achieved fairly satisfactory success in our endeavour and the national economy is taking a favourable turn. All this is evidence of the strong will of the Chinese people to fight bravely in unity and of the great vitality of the socialist system.

—The inflation that seriously retarded stable economic growth has been curbed, and the strain caused by total demand outstripping total supply is easing. Last year's general index of national retail prices was up 17.8 percent over the previous year, a rise lower than that of the previous year. Although we failed to make it significantly lower than it was in 1988, it is going down month by month and the increase rate has been below 10 percent for five consecutive months starting with October of last year. Today, the supply of commodities is adequate and market prices are basically stable, in sharp contrast to the conditions which led to panic purchasing in 1988. Last year total social investment in fixed assets came to 400 billion yuan, nearly 50 billion less than the preceding year. After allowing for price rises, the actual reduction was greater. Excessive growth in consumption funds was checked and savings deposits in both urban and rural areas increased by 133.4 billion yuan, up 35 percent over 1988, indicating people's effective contribution to national economic development and their trust in the government's economic policies. Currency put into circulation was cut back considerably, the total investment scale was brought under control and the financial situation took a turn for the better.

—Economic restructuring has begun. In tightening control over total demand and supply and readjusting investment patterns and the loan mix, we canceled construction of a number of office buildings, auditoriums and hotels; the production or construction of a number of ordinary processing industries plagued by high consumption of raw materials and energy, low technological level and overlapping production; and the production of goods that encourage high consumption and unduly high levels of spending. On the other hand we strengthened agricultural production and construction of such basic industries as energy, essential raw and semifinished materials, transport and communications. Many localities and enterprises met changing market demands by readjusting their product mix and increasing production of readily marketable goods, achieving some positive results.

—We have scored a preliminary success in checking the circulation chaos and screened and reorganized more corporations. By the end of February this year, we had abolished or merged more than 70,000 corporations, accounting for 24.5 percent of the country's total. The overwhelming majority of the corporations run by party or government departments have been abolished or have had their ties with such departments severed, and the problem of party and government cadres taking full- or part-time jobs in corporations has basically been solved. In the course of screening and

reorganizing corporations, more than 90,000 cases involving violations of the law and lack of discipline were examined and acted on: the money collected in the form of fines or confiscations totalled 280 million yuan. The haphazard increase of corporations in the circulation field was curbed. In rectifying the economic order, a total of 850,000 cases of various violations of economic laws and regulations were examined and acted on, with fines and confiscations totalling 1.1 billion yuan handed over to state financial authorities. The nationwide check of taxation, auditing, business accounting and prices uncovered violations of discipline involving more than 10 billion yuan. Various local authorities and relevant departments rectified market order and gradually improved market regulations and administration.

—The national economy kept growing, and the supply of essential products continued to increase. In 1989 the gross national product reached 1,567.7 billion yuan, representing an increase of 3.9 percent over 1988; national income came to 1,300 billion yuan, representing an increase of 3.7 percent. The total agricultural output value amounted to 655 billion yuan, up 3.3 percent. Grain output was 407.45 million tons, an all-time high. The total industrial output value came to 2,188 billion yuan, an increase of 8.3 percent over 1988. A number of major products that bear heavily on the state of the national economy and people's well-being maintained good growth momentum. The output of steel amounted to 61.24 million tons, outstripping its 60-million-ton target; that of chemical fertilizers (in terms of 100 percent active ingredients) came to 18.55 million tons, up 6.6 percent over 1988; that of coal, 1.04 billion tons, surpassing the billion-ton target, and that of electricity, 582 billion kwh, up 6.7 percent over 1988. From these figures we see that the gap between the growth of energy production and that of industry as a whole—a problem of many years' standing—was closed to some extent.

—New success was gained in the construction of key projects. In 1989 a total of 57 large and medium-sized capital construction projects and 25 above-norm key projects for upgrading technology were completed and put into operation. Major newly added production capacities included: 9.02 million kw of electricity, 24.95 million tons of raw coal, 18.7 million tons of washed coal, 17.05 million tons of crude oil, 318 kilometres of double-track railways, 3,002 kilometres of highways, 48.85 million tons in the handling capacity of ports, and 1.05 million telephone sets in urban areas.

—Trade and economic and technological exchanges with other countries continued to grow. Last year total import and export volume reached us 111.6 billion, an increase of 8.6 percent over 1988. Export volume alone was 52.5 billion, an increase of 10.5 percent. A total of 10.06 billion in foreign funds was actually used, including direct foreign investment in 5,779 approved projects. Progress was made in expanding

the export-oriented economy in the special economic zones and the open coastal areas. In spite of grave difficulties last year, China's international tourism brought in 1.8 billion, thanks to the various sectors that have been working hard for its restoration. The state's foreign exchange reserve increased, and a proper balance was achieved in international payments.

—In the course of economic improvement and rectification and the deepening of reform, progress was made in science and technology, education, culture, public health, sports and national defence. In 1989 the state approved 60 natural science awards, 504 scientific and technological progress awards, 150 invention awards and 123 spark awards. Some scientific and technological achievements approached or reached advanced world levels. While trying to improve the quality of instruction and readjust educational structure in the course of steady development, we strengthened ideological and moral education. Various cultural undertakings continued to grow, and medical and health care in both urban and rural areas improved to some extent. Sports registered fairly good results. The People's Liberation Army stepped up the drive to revolutionize, modernize and standardize itself and made fresh contributions to defending the motherland's security, maintaining social stability, supporting national construction, and to other fields of endeavour.

Particularly gratifying is a new turn for the better on the political and ideological front, based on experience and lessons drawn from the turmoil and rebellion. A trend towards bourgeois-liberalization thinking had run rampant during previous years. Instead of being refuted and resisted as it should have been, it received connivance and backing. This state of affairs has been reversed since the second half of last year. Importance has been attached afresh to ideological and political work, following its weakening during previous years. Effective institutions and methods of ideological education have been restored and improved. As efforts to build a clean and honest government slackened during those years, unhealthy practices, such as the spending of public funds on dinners and gifts, sumptuous wining and dining, extravagance, waste and abuse of power for personal gain, grew and spread; some people even violated the law and discipline, offered or accepted bribes and bent the law, severely infringing upon the interests of the country and the people and tarnishing the reputation of the Communist Party and the people's government. During the second half of last year the Central Committee of the Party and the State Council decided to punish corruption and do everything possible to maintain a clean and honest government, adopting many practical measures and paying particular attention to seven tasks of common concern, thus making a good start on the building of such a government. (The seven tasks of common concern involve: 1, further screen and rectify companies; 2, resolutely stop children of senior cadres from engaging in commercial activities; 3, cancel the "special supply" of a small amount of foodstuffs to leading

comrades; 4, allot cars to cadres strictly in line with relevant stipulations and stop the import of large sedans; 5, strictly forbid the use of public funds to entertain guests and give gifts; 6, strictly limit visits of leading cadres to foreign countries; 7, severely punish corruption, bribe taking, profiteering and other criminal offences and, especially, lose no time in investigating and dealing with major and important cases of crime.-tr.) During previous years much importance was attached to material progress, as it should have been, while little attention was paid to cultural and ideological progress. As a result, unhealthy practices and evil phenomena have increased in society and some repulsive matters that had been stamped out after the founding of the People's Republic have surfaced again. Since the second half of last year we have intensified ideological education in patriotism, collectivism and socialism, highly commended the deeds of labour heroes and advanced workers and encouraged the people to learn from Lei Feng and Lai Ning, with a view to fostering socialist morality. (Lei Feng, 1940-62, a native of Jianjia-tang, Changsha County, Hunan Province, joined the Chinese People's Liberation Army in 1960 and was admitted to the Communist Party the same year. He died in the line of duty while serving as squad leader of a transport company in an engineer unit. Nurtured by Mao Zedong Thought, Lei Feng grew up to be an outstanding communist soldier, serving the people wholeheartedly. On March 5, 1963, Mao Zedong issued a call to "learn from Lei Feng," launching a mass movement to emulate him. Lai Ning was a young pioneer in the first grade of a junior middle school in Shimian County, Sichuan Province. On March 13, 1988, at the age of fourteen, he died heroically when battling a huge forest fire in order to protect state property. On May 31, 1989, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League and the State Education Commission conferred the title of young hero on this pupil of good character and scholarship and called on young pioneers of all nationalities in China to emulate him. In October of the same year, on the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Young Pioneers, he was commended as the first of the ten best young pioneers in China, and Premier Li Peng wrote an inscription in his honour.-tr.) At the same time, we have launched an antipornography campaign and a campaign to eliminate the "six evils," resulting in an initial halt to the spread of objectionable phenomena in society. (In coordination with the antipornography campaign, the State Council in November 1989 organized a nationwide movement to do away with six evils: 1, prostitution and the frequenting of prostitutes; 2, pornography production and peddling; 3, abduction and sale of women and children; 4, illegal growing, taking and trafficking of drugs; 5, gambling; 6, swindling through feudal superstitious practices.-tr.) We have also done a great deal of work to punish criminal offences and economic crimes. More than 1.1 million criminal cases of different kinds, including more than 270,000 major cases, were cracked last year. At the same time, 53,771 perpetrators of economic crimes, involving 511 million yuan, gave themselves up to procuratorial, judicial or supervisory organs at different levels. Some

major, important criminal cases have been made public and others are under investigation.

Though our country is advancing, it still faces many problems and difficulties. Economic problems have accumulated over the years, such as the imbalance of the industrial structure, irrationality of the economic structure and operational mechanism, and poor economic performance; these deep-seated problems are far from being settled. Furthermore, new contradictions and problems cropped up in the course of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, such as a sluggish market, a sharp drop in the growth rate of industrial production and an increased number of enterprises that have stopped or partially stopped operation. The interweave of old and new contradictions has aggravated the problems and difficulties, making it a more arduous and complicated task to solve and overcome them. Although some progress has been made in building a clean and honest government, negative and corrupt phenomena, such as bureaucratism, formalism, authoritarianism, ultra-individualism and abuse of power for personal gain, in certain units and among a number of cadres remain serious problems arousing strong resentment among the general public. In some localities measures against grave criminal offences are not forceful enough, so there has been no significant change for the better in public order. The influence of bourgeois-liberalization thinking and undesirable social phenomena still need to be done away with. Some factors leading to social instability still exist. We should give full weight and pay great attention to the current problems and difficulties, never lowering our guard. Only thus can we become more resolved to overcome the difficulties, solve the problems, further consolidate political stability and unity and promote smooth progress of national construction, reform and opening to the outside world.

In 1989 the people of all nationalities in China managed to hold fast to the socialist position in the complicated and constantly changing international situation and accumulated valuable practical experience that will prove to be important to our country's stable political, economic and social development in the days ahead.

First, we must resolutely preserve national and social stability. In order to carry on socialist modernization and reach our strategic goal in three steps, we need a peaceful international environment and domestic political stability and unity. (The three steps are: first, to double the 1980 GNP and solve the problem of food and clothing for the Chinese people; second, to double it again by the end of this century, thus enabling the Chinese people to lead a fairly comfortable life; and, third, basically to accomplish the modernization drive and reach the per capita GNP of moderately developed countries by the middle of the next century, thus enabling the Chinese people to enjoy a relatively affluent life.-tr.) The disturbances last year showed us once more that when turmoil prevails in the country and grave anarchy engulfs society, it is impossible to carry on economic development and the programmes of reform

and opening to the outside world or to safeguard people's normal life and protect their lives and property. The Chinese people have suffered enough from the turmoil and will allow no one to stir it up again, turning socialist China, full of promise for a bright future, into a chaotic and turbulent China. Preservation of China's stability and the great unity of all our nationalities is in the fundamental interest of the Chinese people and represents the aspirations of the people and the general trend of the times. Now, as we confront pressure from abroad and difficulties at home, preservation of the country's stability is a matter of paramount importance. Every citizen of the People's Republic of China should cherish the hard-won political stability and unity as he would treasure his own life.

Second, we must keep to the socialist road and uphold leadership by the Communist Party. It was a necessity of historical development that the Chinese people choose the socialist road. The entire history of the Chinese nation, fighting for national liberation, state independence and the people's happiness for over a century, attests to the truth: only socialism can save China; only socialism can help develop China. In our country, if we did not keep to socialism but, instead, as some people advocate, turned back to take the capitalist road, a wide gap between the rich and the poor and a polarization of classes would inevitably arise, the overwhelming majority of people would sink into poverty and social unrest would prevail for a long time to come. Fraud, degeneration and crime, inherent in a society of exploiting classes, would spread unchecked. Under such circumstances economic development would be out of the question and the country could not be truly independent; instead, it would only be reduced to a dependency of the developed capitalist countries. Only by upholding socialism can we attain common prosperity, enable all the people of the country, who share the same fundamental interests, to work together for common ideals and goals, and safeguard the country's independence and the nation's dignity. Only thus can we realize modernization and can China show promise. Upholding socialism is inseparable from upholding leadership by the Communist Party. The leading position of the Chinese Communist Party has been acquired through protracted struggle and accepted by the people of their own accord. In China, if we do not uphold socialism and leadership by the Communist Party, we can expect no stability in the country, no unity among the people and no rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Third, we must more closely combine adherence to the four cardinal principles with adherence to the policies of reform and opening to the outside world. The political disturbances in China and abroad last year proved incisively that the building of socialism cannot do without reform and opening to the outside world and that, in turn, reform and opening to the outside world cannot do without a socialist orientation. Reform and opening to the outside world are the only road we can follow to develop the productive forces and make the country prosperous

and strong. In fact, there are two diametrically opposite views on the questions of reform and opening to the outside world: One advocates self-improvement and development of the socialist system and the other advocates capitalism. A correct orientation for reform and opening to the outside world can be maintained only by adhering to the four cardinal principles. We must conscientiously learn from the experience of the past few years and work for both material and cultural and ideological progress, press ahead with the programme of reform and opening to the outside world and unremittingly oppose bourgeois-liberalization. Our opposition to bourgeois liberalization does not mean opposition to the rights to democracy and freedom granted to citizens by our constitution, but bears particular meaning. We oppose the political propositions in contravention of the constitution put forward by people trying to negate the socialist system in China and leadership by the Chinese Communist Party under the banners of freedom, democracy and human rights. The struggle against bourgeois-liberalization will be a protracted one, for which we must be fully prepared mentally.

Fourth, we must always adhere to the principle of sustained, stable and coordinated development of the national economy. It is a fundamental task of socialism to incessantly develop the productive forces and gradually improve the material and cultural life of the people, which provides the basic condition for maintaining state and social stability. Barring a massive foreign invasion, we must under all circumstances focus on economic development and concentrate on pushing the national economy forward. To this end, we must firmly implement the principle of sustained, stable and coordinated development of the national economy—this is the most important point to be drawn from the experience gained over forty years of economic development since the founding of the People's Republic. In past economic work we often sought an unduly high growth rate in disregard of national conditions and beyond national capabilities. Despite tremendous success in our economic development in recent years, overheated economic growth and an overextended scale of construction have caused an imbalance between total supply and demand, a deterioration of the economic structure and acute inflation, forcing us to readjust the economy once again. We must not look for quick success in either economic development or reform. Similarly, we must not look for quick success in current economic improvement and rectification. To attain the strategic goal of quadrupling our gross national product by the end of this century, we must sustain an annual economic growth rate of about 5.4 percent, improve economic performance and maintain a coordinated economic structure and a balance between total supply and demand, enabling economic growth to follow a steady course upwards. Our present efforts to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order are aimed precisely at eliminating instabilities caused by the overheated economic growth of the past few years and at creating a favourable environment and conditions for sustained, stable and coordinated development of the

national economy throughout the 1990s. A lower rate of economic growth is normal in the course of improvement and rectification; it should not shake our determination to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order and deepen the reform.

Fifth, we must maintain the stability and continuity of our basic principles and policies. Since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, held in December 1978, we have formulated a whole set of basic principles and policies for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Practice has proved that they are correct, conform to Chinese realities and enjoy the support of the people. Since the disturbances last year we have stated over and over again that the general principles of reform and opening to the outside world and the basic policies for all fields of endeavour will not change. This has been most important in reassuring the people and stabilizing the situation as a whole. In future we should go on maintaining the stability and continuity of our basic principles and policies. Before adopting or altering any major policy decisions and reform measures, we must proceed from reality and follow the mass line, submitting the measures to democratic discussion, scientific appraisal and careful consideration; we should absolutely avoid taking any hasty action in this regard. While maintaining the continuity of our basic principles and policies, we must carefully analyse practical experience, promoting what is beneficial and eradicating what is harmful, and make necessary readjustments to enrich and perfect certain specific policies and reform measures so that they will better facilitate stable political, economic and social development in our country.

Sixth, we must firmly rely on and keep close ties with the masses, resolutely eliminate corruption and effectively improve our work style. The masses are the source of our strength and constitute the foundation for our victory. During the disturbances last year the people resolutely opposed the turmoil and rebellion and rallied closely around the Chinese Communist Party and the people's government, displaying a high level of political consciousness and a strong sense of historical responsibility. Without the support of the people, it would have been impossible to stop the turmoil and crush the rebellion. After that, large numbers of workers, peasants and intellectuals, faced with a great many difficulties, shared the concerns of the country and exerted their utmost to make up for the economic losses caused by the turmoil and rebellion, greatly contributing to political and social stability. The Chinese people, with glorious revolutionary traditions and lofty national integrity, are a great people who never yield to external pressure. With such fine people, China is full of promise. So long as the Communist Party and the people's government consciously and unremittingly combat corruption, earnestly improve their work style, steadily cement their flesh-and-blood ties with the masses and work hard together in the spirit of self-reliance, they will always be invincible, overcoming all difficulties and surviving any violent storm.

II. Work on the Domestic Front in 1990

This year commences the 1990s. In the coming decade we are to attain the second step of our strategic goal, i.e. to redouble the GNP and give our people a fairly comfortable life. The task will be great and arduous. This year is also most important for improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order and deepening the reform. With long-accumulated problems and newly emerging contradictions interweaving with one another, various quarters will find difficulties piling up before them. Thus doing our work well this year bears not only on our immediate success in improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, but also on our success in economic development and reform throughout the 1990s.

In keeping with the spirit of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Plenary Sessions of the Thirteenth CPC Central Committee and in light of actual conditions, the government's guiding principle for 1990 is unswervingly to adhere to the fundamental line of the party in the primary stage of socialism, focus on economic development, uphold the four cardinal principles and the policies of reform and opening to the outside world, bring every positive factor into play, unite the people of all nationalities of the country to overcome difficulties with full confidence, and to work for smooth progress in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order and deepening the reform and for stable political, economic and social development. Political and social stability is a prerequisite for stable economic development, which in turn provides the foundation for the former. Therefore, in the final analysis, we should concentrate on pushing the national economy forward. According to the state plan for this year, the gross national product is to increase by 5 percent over 1989, with a 6 percent increase in total industrial output value and a 4 percent increase in total agricultural output value; grain output is to reach 412.5 million tons, 5.05 million tons more than last year. As the drive to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order and deepen the reform is entering a crucial phase this year, we should persist in our efforts to tighten control over total supply and demand, at the same time shifting the focus of work onto structural readjustment and improvement of economic performance, so as to integrate reform more closely with development and bring about a steady upturn in the entire national economy. To this end, the State Council urges governments at all levels to accomplish the following ten tasks this year:

First concentrate on agricultural development, work for good harvests of grain, cotton and other major farm products and promote all-round growth of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery.

Steady agricultural development is fundamental to China's political, economic and social stability. In their economic work governments at all levels should give top priority to agricultural development, mobilize people of

all trades and professions to support agriculture and work as one to ensure growth in agriculture.

This year the government plans to increase its input into agriculture, and banks at various levels are required to offer more agricultural credit. Out of the investment in capital construction at the disposal of the central authorities investment in agriculture is to have nearly a 30 percent increase over last year's, the largest in the past decade. Local governments at all levels, for their part, should allocate a certain amount of their revenues to investing in agriculture. They should guide and organize rural collective economic undertakings and the peasant masses—the main sources for agricultural input—to put more capital into agricultural production and development and increase the investment of labour through various channels. They should redouble their efforts to harness big rivers and, while continuing to keep tabs on grain production, pay special attention to diversified undertakings as well, in order to promote all-round stable development of the rural economy. The nationwide drive of last winter and this spring for the construction of irrigation and water-conservation projects should go on year after year; governments must do sound, practical work to achieve tangible results and avoid formalism.

Governments at all levels should conscientiously implement the policy of invigorating agriculture by applying scientific and technological achievements and provide better guidance for the spread of scientific and technological achievements in agriculture. To strengthen the weak links in agricultural production and ensure the central task of producing high, stable yields of grain, cotton, oil-yielding crops and other farm products, they should spread the use of improved crop strains, systematic cultivation and plastic sheeting and adopt, among others, technical measures for the reform of planting systems, all-round prevention and control of plant disease and insect pests, rational application of fertilizers, and water-efficient cropping and dryland farming in the north. They should also try to mobilize more agrotechnicians to work at the forefront of production, improve scientific and technical training for the peasants, and perfect organizations for spreading agricultural techniques in rural areas, particularly in rural townships. They should provide financial and material support in this respect, adopt necessary measures to improve the working and living conditions of agrotechnicians, increase the production and supply of such means of agricultural production as chemical fertilizers, pesticides, plastic sheeting and farm machinery, and give first priority to the supply of materials, funds, energy and transportation services necessary for agroindustry. They should continue to monopolize and improve sales of the essential means of production so as to keep prices fairly stable.

Basically, the key to steady development of China's agriculture is enthusiastic participation on the part of the peasant masses. Governments at all levels should maintain stable and consistent basic economic policies for the countryside and continue to deepen rural reform. They should adhere to and perfect the contracted household

responsibility system with remuneration linked to output, try to improve and develop a management system in rural areas whereby unified management is combined with separate management, establish and perfect a socialized scientific and technical supply and marketing service system for the entire process of agricultural production, i.e. before, during and after the farming season, and take full advantage of both the superiority of a collective economy and the individual peasant's enthusiasm for production. Where conditions permit, efforts can be made to expand farming on a proper scale and develop a sound collective economy of a new type on a voluntary basis, in order to raise agricultural labour productivity and enlarge the proportion of commercial farm products. With a view to encouraging peasants to grow more cotton, oil-yielding crops and other crops and coordinating comparative advantages in the rural economy, the State Council has decided to raise the prices for cotton, oil-yielding and sugar-yielding crops to be purchased according to contract. In order to ensure that peasants increase their production and income, governments at all levels should adopt firm measures to stop arbitrary imposition of production quotas and fees on them, so as to truly lighten their burden. To help poor regions rid themselves of poverty and become prosperous is a task of far-reaching significance, demanding continued and systematic work in accordance with a plan.

Village and township enterprises have played an important role in developing the rural economy, creating new jobs and raising the peasants' living standard. They will surely do more in this respect. However, they confront a fairly great number of difficulties at present, so governments at various levels should support and guide them. For their part, village and township enterprises should efficiently conduct their own economic overhaul in accordance with the principle of "readjustment, overhaul, transformation and upgrading." Local authorities should, in line with the actual development level of the productive forces and the requirements of state industrial policies and in light of local conditions, encourage the establishment of diverse forms of village and township enterprises. Development of such enterprises will lay the necessary material foundation for increasing peasants' income, providing social guarantees and promoting education in rural areas, consolidating political authority at the grass-roots level and promoting cultural and ideological progress.

Second, work hard to enliven the sluggish market and stress readjusting structure and improving economic performance, so as to sustain a reasonably moderate growth rate in industrial production.

At present our national economy, especially industrial production, is experiencing a series of problems such as excessive stockpiles of products and manufactured goods, shortage of funds in enterprises, slow production growth and an increased number of enterprises running at half capacity or brought to a standstill. This has aroused the concern of the whole society. Recently, the

State Council met on many occasions to study and analyse the situation and came to the conclusion that the root cause of all these problems is the sluggish market, which is caused by the following factors:

1) Because of the excessive economic growth, unchecked expansion of processing industries over the previous years and current efforts to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order, curtail investment and consumer demand, reorganize corporations and build a clean and honest government, some enterprises, especially ones turning out unmarketable products of inferior quality and high price, have encountered serious difficulties in marketing their products.

2) Thanks to economic improvement and rectification, market prices are rising at a reduced rate and have become relatively stable, and thanks to inflation proof savings deposits, the residents have deposited their money in banks for future purchases, following the consumer psychology of "buying when prices rise and not buying when prices drop."

3) Because of persistent defects in the current economic structure and its operating mechanism, various localities, departments and enterprises incline to pay more attention to their own interests, retarding progress in readjustment of the industrial structure and product mix.

4) The State Council failed to adopt timely and rigorous measures for macrocontrol and apply effective methods.

On the whole, the phenomena mentioned above were hard to avoid during retrenchment to improve economic environment and rectify economic order; they are temporary difficulties and problems that have cropped up on our way ahead. However, we must take them most seriously and lose no time in solving them by effective measures.

The State Council has decided to take various measures that will serve to ameliorate the present contradictions but not prejudice efforts to retrench expenditures, reduce the amount of credit to be granted and readjust interest rates on loans and savings deposits. These measures include efforts to appropriately relax the curb on the money supply and increase loans to be used mainly to augment the working funds of enterprises and the purchase funds of commercial, materials supply and foreign trade departments; properly readjust interest rates for loans and savings deposits and introduce interest-rate differentials for loans; set up specialized groups to break "debt chains" as fast as possible, and resume the banks' honouring of collection, so as to reduce defaulting in debt repayment between enterprises; appropriately increase investment, mainly in key construction projects covered by the state plan and the technological transformation of enterprises, in the construction of low- and medium-grade housing for urban staff members and workers, and in the construction of water-conservation projects and highways in rural areas, as a form of relief fund, while strictly forbidding resumed construction of

office buildings, auditoriums and hotels; enliven circulation and open up new markets, particularly in rural areas, to promote the exchange of materials between town and country through various channels; readjust the prices of certain commodities, raising some and lowering others; and so on and so forth. These measures, put into effect successively by all departments and local authorities, will play a positive role in economic development.

The key to ending the sluggish market and ensuring appropriate and stable growth in industrial production and the entire economy lies in rationalizing the economic structure and greatly improving economic performance.

The problem of irrational structure, caused by overheated economic growth over previous years, is prominent in industrial production all over the country. We must take advantage of the current economic improvement and rectification, turning the pressure from the sluggish market into a motive force for structural readjustment, to develop new products and varieties and increase production of brand-name and quality goods and commodities in short supply, especially the daily necessities that best meet rural needs. We should also work hard to increase products for export and expand production of import substitutes. All departments and local authorities are expected, in line with state industrial policies and market demand, to draw up catalogues of goods whose production will be restricted, stopped or ensured and, accordingly, adopt differing measures in providing funds, energy, raw and semifinished materials and transportation services. In readjusting the product mix, they should readjust the internal industrial structure, for the purpose of sustaining a steady growth of energy, production of important raw and semifinished materials and an increase in transportation capacity.

Readjusting the organizational structure of enterprises constitutes an important aspect of our effort to improve the structure of industrial production. The crux of the matter is giving full play to the backbone role of state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises and enterprise groups. This year in allocating funds, materials and transportation services the state will adopt preferential measures towards large and medium-sized enterprises that produce high-quality, readily marketable goods with low consumption of materials and good economic returns. At the same time, the state will follow a protective policy towards small and medium-sized enterprises that operate in conformity with industrial policies and produce good economic returns and social benefits. It will give effective guidance and support to collectively owned enterprises in cities and towns so as to promote their healthy growth.

All the contradictions existing in industrial enterprises today boil down to scanty economic returns. Industrial departments and enterprises should all shift the focus of their work truly onto improving quality and economic performance. This year they should work for substantial progress in this respect by stepping up technological

transformation and improving enterprise management. While the state will increase loans for technological transformation, the enterprises themselves should allocate more funds to this end, focusing on improving the quality of products, reducing consumption of materials and enhancing the capacity to turn out export products to earn foreign exchange and import substitutes. Tightened management in enterprises plays a major role in and bears immediate impact on tapping existing production potential and improving economic performance. It is therefore imperative to run factories with strict discipline, perfecting basic work and improving rules and regulations with regard to fixed numbers of employees and production quotas, management of funds, cost and quality control, and business accounting. The working class is the main force of production and construction. We should wholeheartedly rely on it and institute the "three-in-one" system, consisting of cadres, technicians and workers, to bring into full play their collective wisdom and strength. We should, more intensively and on a wider scale, carry on the campaign to increase production and practise economy, increase revenues and reduce expenditures, so as to raise enterprise management to a higher level.

Third, in the course of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order and deepening the reform, promote scientific and technological progress and ensure the steady development of education.

In our efforts to overcome existing economic difficulties and ensure the prolonged, stable development of the national economy, we must highly value and truly accelerate progress in science and technology. Scientific and technological work in rural areas consists of introducing, demonstrating and spreading the use of advanced, applicable scientific and technological accomplishments, continuing to keep tabs on implementation of the "Spark Programme" and "Harvest Programme" and intensifying and developing research in key scientific and technological areas—all for the purpose of ensuring further growth of agriculture and the rural economy. In industrial production we should focus on spreading the use of scientific and technological achievements beneficial to expansion of the infrastructure and basic industries such as energy, transport, and raw and semifinished materials and important to readjustment of the product mix, reduction of material consumption and improvement of economic performance. Large- and medium-sized enterprises and enterprise groups should establish and perfect a technological-development and managerial system whereby the chief engineer assumes full responsibility under the director's leadership, so as to increase their ability to advance technology. Small enterprises and enterprises run by townships and villages should form their own technical backstopping through various means. We should continue support for the "Torch Programme" and other programmes for developing new and high technologies. Where conditions permit, scientific research institutes, institutions of higher learning and military industrial enterprises should be encouraged

to run scientific and technological enterprises for the manufacture of new- and high-tech products. We should continue to keep tabs on implementation of the programme to tackle key scientific and technological projects and develop high-tech research during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, strengthen research on soft science, and build a number of key development zones for such purposes. We should pay special attention to and support basic scientific research and ensure the steady development of medium- and long-range exploratory scientific research. We should improve funding for natural-science research, make best use of the patent system, expand and improve the technology market and deepen and improve reform of the scientific and technological management structure. This year the State Council will organize people concerned to draw up medium- and long-range programmes for the development of science and technology, in order to guide and accelerate it.

The basic objective in developing education is to raise the nation's quality and train builders of socialism in all fields. Accomplishing that objective will have a profound and far-reaching impact on expanding the economy and consolidating and perfecting the socialist system. Therefore, schools of various types at all levels should overcome any tendency to neglect the students' moral education, carry out the policy of having education serve socialist construction, combine with productive labour, and ensure the moral, intellectual and physical development of the students, and consistently give top priority to a firm and correct political orientation. Universities and colleges should stress education in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and teach students to follow the socialist road, learn from the masses and serve the people. They should rectify order on the campus, paying attention to student conduct and discipline and adopting concrete measures to allow students to take part in field work, social practice, military training and physical labour. Governments at all levels, departments concerned, enterprises and other institutions should support and encourage the students by creating good conditions for their social practice. Primary and middle school authorities should see to it that their pupils are educated, in ways appropriate to their age levels, in patriotism, collectivism, socialism, communism, China's actual conditions, and the need to take part in labour. They should continue cultivating them in standards of social conduct and urge them to learn from Lei Feng. This year marks the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the Opium War; they should make use of the occasion to expose the crime committed by imperialists in their aggression against China and to educate the pupils about the history of the Chinese people's traditional patriotic struggles against imperialism, so as to heighten their vigilance against the imperialist strategy of peaceful evolution. Efforts should be made to strengthen the ranks of teachers and help them raise their ideological, political and professional levels. Governments at every level should supervise school implementation of education policy. They should pay attention to

elementary education, gradually introduce nine year compulsory education and adopt measures to keep primary and middle school pupils from dropping out of school. They should continue to implement the "Prairie Fire Programme" so as to promote all-round reform of education in rural areas. They should accelerate reform of the management of vocational and technical education to ensure its sound development. In restructuring certificate-oriented adult education, they should endeavour to raise its level. Along with good administration of existing institutions of higher learning they should accelerate their structural readjustment and deepen educational reform. All teachers and schools of all types and at all levels should attach great importance to research in socialist educational ideology, continually improve teaching methods and raise the quality of instruction by tapping new teaching instruments with up-to-date technologies. Governments at all levels and departments concerned should provide more effective leadership and guarantee successful work assignments for graduates. They should make rational assignments with a view to reinforcing grass-roots units and the forefront of production. Sending students abroad for further study is part and parcel of the open policy. They should improve this work, building on past experience and abiding by the principles of considering both political awareness and professional competence, dispatching students according to the state's needs, insuring eligibility and applicability of what they learn. They should also create necessary working conditions for returnees. This year is international anti-illiteracy year; leadership should be strengthened for further progress in eliminating illiteracy throughout the country.

Though faced with many financial difficulties this year, the state has increased education funds as it did last year. At the same time, it will arouse the initiative of people from all sectors of society, encouraging them to raise money for schools and open up new funding channels, so as to create more favourable conditions for school operation.

Whether in the development of science, technology and education or in the socialist modernization drive, it is imperative to take full advantage of the important role played by intellectuals. We already have a very good contingent of intellectuals who keep to the socialist road. Governments at all levels should carry out the principle of "respecting knowledge and respecting trained personnel" and do all they can to create and improve intellectuals' working and living conditions so as to bring their role into full play. We also hope intellectuals in their vast numbers, particularly young intellectuals, will assiduously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, plunge themselves into social practice, become one with workers and peasants, try to be both politically conscious and professionally competent, and give fully of their wisdom and talent to the building of a socialist society that is materially, culturally and ideologically advanced.

Fourth, continue to check the growth of total demand and handle financial work well.

This year we should continue to keep the growth of total demand under control and pursue a policy of retrenched expenditure and credit. Nationwide total investment in fixed assets will be roughly the same as the amount actually used last year, and the State Planning Commission will formulate specific investment plans in compliance with industrial policies and in light of the different conditions in different localities. We shall, then, rationally readjust investment patterns, increasing investment in agriculture and in basic industries such as energy and transport, continuing to cut back construction projects for ordinary processing industries, and putting up no more office buildings, auditoriums or hotels. The power to examine and approve capital construction projects, delegated by the central authorities to provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, will remain unchanged, but power delegated to lower levels by provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities must be centralized at the provincial level so that such power is not overly decentralized and that power is delegated in strict compliance with the state's industrial policies. The State Council has decided to levy a regulatory tax on the use of investment and enforce differential tax rates, so as to guide the flow of funds from nonkey to key projects.

The purpose of production is to meet the people's material and cultural needs, and their living standard and consumption level can rise only on the basis of expanded production. This year we shall institute more measures to reverse the situation of the past few years in which the growth of consumer demand exceeded increase of the national income and labour productivity. We should continue to keep institutional consumption under control and take appropriate measures to control and supervise wages, bonuses and other personal income of office staff and workers. We should improve the examination and approval system concerning funds for wages and the banks' supervision of and control over the dispensing of such funds. It is necessary to improve the system whereby total wages are tied to economic performance, to tighten control over the use of funds pooled by enterprises themselves and to establish a wage-fund reserve system in enterprises.

While curbing the excessive growth of consumer demand, we should further remedy the unfair distribution of income, on the one hand overcoming egalitarianism and, on the other, guarding against and overcoming wide discrepancies. Since last year, through screening and reorganizing companies, building a clean and honest government, improving tax collection and control among individuals engaged in industrial and commercial businesses, owners of private enterprises and people with high income, and imposing a fine on and confiscating unlawful income, we have ameliorated unfair distribution of income, but the problem is far from being solved. This year governments at all levels should take as an important task solving that problem, protecting legitimate earnings, confiscating illegitimate earnings and putting restrictions on unduly high earnings. They should further improve and enforce strict

control over income of staff of all types and apply the system whereby each individual declares his or her taxable income.

The policy of letting some individuals and areas become prosperous first has greatly helped overcome egalitarianism and promoted economic development. Practice has proved this policy correct, and we should continue to apply it. Two points should be stressed, however: We should keep to our socialist orientation and achieve prosperity through hard work and lawful means, and we should encourage the individuals and areas that have become prosperous to help those that have not, so as to achieve a common prosperity. This will be conducive to alleviating unfairness in social distribution. It is essential to publicize good examples and experiences in this connection in order to make it a common practice.

This year both central and local financial authorities will confront more financial difficulties than last year, because the servicing of domestic debts will hit a peak, expenditures for servicing foreign loans will increase and there will be additional factors leading to less revenue and more expenditure. There are two ways to solve the financial difficulties. First, we should try by every means to increase revenues, strictly enforce the collection and control of various kinds of taxes, examine irrational tax reductions and exemptions and arrears in tax payments, stop tax evasion and readjust various subsidies. Second, we should cut back all inflated expenditures that occurred during the years of excessive economic growth. To this end, we must cut back a number of government departments and screen organizations of various types. All expenditures should be handled strictly in accordance with the budget. The deficit should be kept within the amount set by the state plan by increasing production, practising economy, raising revenues and reducing expenditures. Administrative departments, institutions and enterprises should all practise economy and thrift. Localities, departments and trades, without exception, should combat extravagance and waste and practise strict economy and thrift in all undertakings.

Banks should continue to control the volume of credit and currency issue in accordance with the state's industrial and credit policies. They should readjust the credit structure, analyse the experience gained last year, make proper and timely adjustments in light of changes in the economic situation, give better guidance for the use of credit and improve the granting and managing of bank loans. They should continue to pursue a policy favouring agriculture, the purchase of farm and sideline products and products for export, state key construction projects and manufacture of major products. In granting loans, they should give first priority to large- and medium-sized key enterprises with good economic performance. They should screen all loans granted, tap potential sources of funds, accelerate capital turnover, continue inflation proof savings and encourage urban and rural residents to deposit more savings in the bank.

Fifth, tighten control over commodity prices, try to keep domestic markets stable, and arrange for people's well-being.

Stabilizing prices and the markets is crucial to a stable life for the people. This year we must continue to curtail social demand and increase the supply of essential products. We shall continue the "Shopping Basket" project by stepping up construction of production bases of nonstaple foods, paying particular attention to the production of meat, eggs and vegetables and their supply in large- and medium-sized cities. We shall see to it that more daily- use and small items are manufactured to enrich and enliven both urban and rural markets. State-run shops and supply and marketing cooperatives should serve as the major channels for obtaining and storing goods, purchasing farm and sideline products, purchasing and marketing major commodities and distributing such goods among different regions. They should especially try by various means to exploit the extensive rural markets and transport a good supply of manufactured items there. Commercial and supply and marketing departments should further improve their operation to provide better service. They should correctly guide consumption and expand market accessibility for commodities in order to stimulate production. They should permit some collectively and individually owned commercial enterprises to wholesale certain small articles, so as to enliven the market and promote commodity exchange between town and country.

Effective measures should be taken to tighten control over market prices. While continuing control over urban market prices, we shall gradually strengthen control over rural market prices. With regard to the few major products whose price restrictions have been lifted, we shall continue to fix their prices, and price rises must be approved by competent authorities. We shall try to maintain the prices of basic daily necessities and the charges for labour services. Commodity prices must be marked. We shall arrange charges of various kinds and put an end to unauthorized price rises and unjustifiable charges. We shall strictly check and supervise prices and encourage the masses and public opinion to play their role in this respect. Governments at all levels shall be responsible for control over price rises of certain commodities.

An important way of arranging for people's well-being is to have as few people waiting for jobs as possible and take care of people from enterprises that have suspended or partially suspended production. All departments and local authorities should open up new avenues in production management and services and create more job opportunities. Instead of thrusting surplus personnel onto society, they should arrange for these people to take technical training, to repair facilities, to make inventories of warehouses and so forth. People who are out of work or waiting for work shall be provided with subsistence allowances, as appropriate in individual situations. In rural areas people should be organized to build water-conservation projects, plant trees, build roads and

bridges and engage in other activities that help boost agricultural production. People should be encouraged and supported in efforts to set up collective or cooperative economic undertakings in cities and towns, and individual and private economic undertakings should be urged to develop in a healthy way in accordance with state policies, so that they will help increase production, stimulate commodity circulation and create more job opportunities. Job opportunities being limited, the number of agricultural people to be given nonagricultural status should be strictly controlled.

Sixth, deepen and improve economic restructuring, stressing deepened reform of enterprises and improved macroeconomic regulation and control.

Our efforts to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order and deepen the reform complement each other—all for the purpose of attaining prolonged, stable development of the national economy. Therefore, they must be combined. To advance reform, we should like to reiterate the following basic concepts:

- The four cardinal principles are fundamental to the building of the country, and reform and the open policy lead to a powerful China. Neither of these two basic points can be dispensed with.
- Reform means the socialist system's self-improvement and self-development, designed to demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system.
- Economic restructuring is chiefly aimed at gradually establishing a management system and an economic operating mechanism that combine a planned economy with market regulation, in order to meet the needs of development of a socialist planned commodity economy.
- The reform now under way must serve improvement of the economic environment and rectification of the economic order. The reform measures already adopted shall be stabilized, enriched, readjusted or improved, and at the same time experiments in reform in certain fields shall be conducted at selected places on a sound basis.

The key to deepening and improving the reform is to correctly understand and implement the principle of combining a planned economy with market regulation. In light of practical experience over the years and current conditions in the country we deem it necessary to reaffirm the following concepts:

- (1) The socialist economy of China is a planned commodity economy based on public ownership. A planned economy and a commodity economy are not mutually exclusive and the two do not contradict each other. The superiority of a planned economy can and should be combined with the positive role played by market regulation.
- (2) The planned economy and market regulation are generally combined in three forms: mandatory planning, which, although of a compulsory nature, must be made and achieved in accordance with the relations between

market supply and demand and by conscientious application of the law of value; guidance planning, which is binding in the sense that it defines the direction and goal of economic activities, but which is executed mainly through economic policies and levers; and market regulation, which, under the overall guidance of state plans and within the framework of laws and statutes, is carried out through relations between market supply and demand and through price fluctuations.

(3) These three forms are combined differently in terms of ratio, depending on differing ownership, enterprises, production links and fields, industries or products, and should be readjusted and improved as necessary in a changing situation.

(4) In macroeconomic activities we should strike an overall balance, maintain a balance between major sectors of the economy, regulate and control economic operations by economic, legal and administrative means, and thoroughly analyse economic information so as to predict economic development more accurately.

(5) The basic criterion by which to judge the success of combining a planned economy with market regulation is whether the combination helps improve economic performance and promote sustained, stable and coordinated development of the economy, not by abstract principles or models.

In accordance with the above basic understanding, acquired through practice, we should, from now on, place production and circulation of major products essential to the national economy and people's well-being under mandatory plans and place all other products manufactured in large quantities under guidance plans and market regulation. The central authorities and local governments will make policy decisions and plans with regard to the scale and pattern of investment in fixed assets and to major construction projects. At the same time, we shall introduce market competition for use of investment and the design, construction and management of projects. Important economic activities of large- and medium-sized enterprises owned by all the people will be controlled by mandatory or guidance plans, urban and rural collective economic undertakings will be subjected to guidance plans or market regulation, and individual and private economic undertakings and wholly foreign-owned enterprises to market regulation. By so doing, we shall essentially do away with the structure by which we exercised rigid control and excessive interference and begin to combine planning with flexibility. Of course, combining a planned economy with market regulation is a very complicated task. Since we lack experience in this respect, we have to explore ways for improvement.

In reforming the economic structure this year we shall concentrate on deepening enterprise reform. We shall improve the contracted managerial responsibility system for enterprises by analysing experience, promoting what is beneficial, abolishing what is harmful, and making the

system both encouraging and binding. It is necessary to correctly handle the relationship among the state, enterprises and workers and between long-term and immediate interests and refrain from being shortsighted in economic activities. We shall, in light of different conditions in different regions, trades and enterprises, determine reasonable terms for and the time needed to fulfil a contract, exercise strict appraisal of contracts and improve methods of distribution within enterprises, so as to ensure the integrity and appreciation of state property. The enterprises, for their part, should take the overall interest into account, trying to make a greater contribution to the country. We shall experiment in selected places with separation of taxes and profits and with after-tax loan repayment and contract execution. We shall deepen enterprise reform by implementing the enterprise law and adhering to and improving the system under which the factory director (manager) assumes full responsibility, while the party organization in an enterprise fully exercises political and ideological leadership and the workers' conference and trade union play their role.

Taking advantage of improvement of the economic environment and rectification of the economic order, we shall extend economic association among enterprises and organize more enterprise groups. Our main objective is to raise the quality and economic performance of enterprises and increase their capacity for development. We shall promote in various ways the optimum organization of elements of production and readjustment of personnel patterns.

In deepening enterprise reform, we shall improve macroeconomic regulation and control. We shall also improve management systems for planning, circulation, finance, taxation and banking to meet the requirements of improvement and rectification. So far as planning is concerned, we shall try to achieve an overall balance, appropriately readjust the scope of mandatory planning and improve its management, adopt more effective measures for implementing guidance plans and improve general guidance of market-regulated production and circulation. In the supply of materials we shall appropriately expand the proportion of important materials to be distributed by the state and see to it that a proportion of major products to be sold by enterprises is subject to state guidance. We shall boost circulation of materials and develop markets for means of production under guidance plans. As for banking, the central bank should exercise stringent regulation and rigorous control of the economy as a whole, and competent departments should give more effective guidance to and tighten control over specialized banks. Specialized banks should adhere strictly to the state's industrial policies and credit plan. We shall set up banking institutions where necessary, end their overlapping of business, and take advantage of interest rates to regulate demand for capital and the use of funds. We shall further tighten control over money markets. So far as the financial system is concerned, we shall, while holding departments and enterprises responsible for their own profits and losses, applying the

principle that financial resources be concentrated appropriately and taking into consideration different situations in different regions, ask local departments to turn over more of their profits to the state, and the central authorities will give fewer subsidies to local departments. We shall experiment with a system of revenue sharing in places where conditions permit. We shall improve the management system for taxation by centralizing power, enacting unified laws and administering separate management at different levels. We shall improve auditing, statistics, pricing, industrial and commercial administration and the economic information network, giving them full scope in regulating and controlling the economy as a whole. We shall gradually explore ways to establish a system of macroeconomic regulation and control based on the state plan and characterized by a comprehensive application of economic, administrative and legal means. We shall speed up the drafting of basic economic laws and statutes, such as a planning law, investment law, budget law, banking law and pricing law, and submit them to the National People's Congress for examination and approval.

This year we shall continue rectifying the economic order, particularly the sequence of circulation. The screening and reorganizing of companies should be taken as an important task which we should continue to tackle and fulfil. We shall close down, merge or retain companies strictly in accordance with requirements laid down by the state, properly handling problems therefrom and protecting state property from damage. We shall concentrate on drafting a company law, and companies are required to institute necessary rules and regulations in order to standardize their operation. We shall continue strict investigating and handling of violations of the law and discipline. This year we must do our best to achieve notable results in removing the chaos in the coal market. From this year on, all coal produced by mines whose products are solely distributed by the state, coal turned over to the state by localities, and coal produced outside the state plan that is transported by rail to other provinces shall come under unified allocation, ordering, transportation and dispatch. We shall sell publicly major means of production that are not included in the state plan and promulgate specific measures for that purpose. We must firmly oppose and foil any attempts to erect barriers between regions or to carve up the unified market.

This year we shall continue experimenting in selected places with major reforms, including comprehensive reforms in cities specially designated in the state plan and others, improve comprehensive experiments in reform and the open policy in Guangdong, Fujian and Hainan Provinces, experiment in selected places with comprehensive reforms at the county level, and successfully run reform experiments in designated zones in the countryside. We shall steadily reform the housing and social security systems.

Seventh, continue to open China to the outside world and expand trade and economic and technological exchanges with other countries.

Our government has stated repeatedly that China will never close its doors, no matter what changes occur in the world. At present we should take full advantage of favourable conditions to overcome temporary difficulties and, maintaining a self-reliant attitude, execute our open policy more effectively and achieve greater results. The way to promote sustained expansion of foreign trade is to increase exports. We should therefore continue to turn out more traditional products for export, readjust the mix of export commodities, export larger quantities of manufactured goods, including textiles, other light industrial products, machinery and electronic products, and of intensively processed and high-tech products, and increase farm produce that can earn foreign exchange through export. We should carry out and improve policies and measures encouraging export trade and firmly support key trades and enterprises involved in export with regard to the supply of funds, loans, energy, raw and semifinished materials and transportation services and in quotas for export. Enterprises turning out products for export and departments of foreign trade must adapt to a changing world market by constantly updating product design and variety, improving quality and packaging, and providing better sales service and abide strictly by contracts. Commodity inspection departments should be rigid in inspecting imports and exports.

While expanding export trade, we should rationalize imports, using our limited foreign exchange to import important equipment and materials for construction of key state projects. We must ourselves produce more raw and semifinished materials, machinery and electronic equipment in order to reduce or obviate their import. The import of luxury goods and high-grade consumer goods should be strictly limited and that of ordinary machinery, electronic products and materials should be controlled. All localities and departments should produce more import substitutes, speed up substitution of domestically made goods for ones manufactured abroad and become more self-reliant.

While no drastic change should be made in the contract system for management of foreign trade, the system should be readjusted in line with the requirements of economic improvement and rectification. We should continue to reorganize institutions involved in foreign trade and take appropriate measures against overdecentralized use of foreign exchange.

We shall continue using foreign funds and importing advanced technology. We shall keep improving the environment for investment, faithfully implement economic laws and statutes concerning foreign nationals and firms, and concentrate on the successful operation of existing joint ventures and cooperative enterprises so they can play an exemplary role. In the use of foreign capital we shall stress direct investment by foreign businessmen and guide their investment in the right direction in

accordance with the state's industrial policies. We should also encourage establishment of more joint ventures and cooperative enterprises that will re-tool China's existing enterprises, so that they will assist China's traditional industries to advance technologically and upgrade their products. Efforts to increase contracts for projects and labour-service cooperation abroad should continue. Foreign loans have exceeded 40 billion [currency not specified]. Although we are fully capable of repaying this amount, we must still tighten control over the borrowing, using and repaying of foreign funds and see to it that borrowing does not get out of control and that the loans go where they are most needed in the country's construction.

We should stabilize and improve the basic policies and measures for the special economic zones and open coastal areas, try to manage the economic and technological development areas in these zones successfully, and encourage their development of an export-oriented economy. The special economic zones should continue to serve as windows and bases of opening to the outside world.

Eighth, strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and consolidate and develop political stability and unity.

As the economy develops steadily and the reform deepens, we must strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, provide guidance for systematic reform of the political structure, and consolidate and develop political stability and unity. Governments at all levels should take the initiative in offering support and coordination for political restructuring, perform their functions and exercise their powers well and persevere in their efforts to help perfect the system of people's congresses, pursue multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party and establish and improve procedures and systems for democratic decision making and supervision. They should readily accept supervision and inspection by the people's congresses and their standing committees; keep in closer touch with the people's political consultative conferences at corresponding levels, the democratic parties, patriots without party affiliation and mass organizations, providing them with the necessary conditions for participating in the administration of state affairs and in democratic supervision and setting great store by their opinions and suggestions, so as gradually to regularize, standardize and institutionalize consultation on public matters and democratic decision making. In the course of advancing socialist democracy, it is essential to distinguish clearly between socialist democracy and bourgeois democracy. In China a handful of people who cling to bourgeois-liberalization preach multiple politics and a multiparty system; in essence, they are trying to exclude the majority of the people from democracy, reject the leading role of the Chinese Communist Party

and replace the socialist people's republic with a bourgeois republic. We must therefore maintain sharp vigilance and resolutely combat this corrosive trend of thought, preventing its spread.

Socialist democracy has to be protected by a socialist legal system. Now that a whole system of socialist law, based on the Constitution, has taken shape in China, the former situation, in which people had no laws to go by in state affairs and in economic and social activities, has changed enormously. This year governments at all levels, while focusing on improvement, rectification and deepening of reform, are expected to lose no time in drawing up draft laws, statutes, rules and regulations. We shall disseminate knowledge of the law to enhance the nation's awareness of the legal system. Supervision over law enforcement shall be strengthened and the still prevalent tendency to neither observe nor implement laws must be corrected. The administrative procedural law of the People's Republic of China will go into effect on October 1 this year. This is a great event in the building up of the socialist legal system and also an important move in establishing socialist democracy. All departments under the State Council and local governments at all levels should study this law, prepare fully for its implementation, and cooperate enthusiastically with the people's courts.

Although class struggle is not the principal contradiction in our society, it will still exist to a certain extent for a long time to come and may even become acute under certain conditions. While fostering socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, we must intensify dictatorship by the socialist state apparatus procuratorial and judicial departments should fully perform their respective duties and be on the alert to promptly crush infiltration and subversion attempted by foreign and overseas hostile forces and crack down on all sabotage by hostile elements at home. They must, in accordance with the law, resolutely crack down on and severely and promptly deal with offenders who gravely threaten public security and disrupt economic development. In big and medium-sized cities, areas along trunk railways and open coastal areas a special effort should be made to crack down on crime in order to rectify public order. Governments at all levels should provide more effective leadership over public security and build up contingents of armed and public security police. At the same time, they should mobilize the masses and adopt comprehensive measures to ensure public order and tighten public security. Departments of justice should do a better job of educating juvenile delinquents and reforming criminals through labour and provide legal services for political and economic stability. At the same time, governments at all levels should take advantage of the present favourable conditions to strengthen, by effective measures, the building of political power at the grass-roots level in urban and rural areas.

The stability and unity of the country depend on harmonious relations among all nationalities in China and

stability in the national autonomous areas. Governments at all levels should firmly carry out the Chinese Communist Party's policies towards minority nationalities, maintain their equality and unity, respect their freedom of religious belief and their customs and habits, help develop their economy and culture, and promote common prosperity for all. They should put the law on regional national autonomy of the People's Republic of China into effect and lose no time in working out detailed rules and regulations for its implementation. Depending on local conditions, we shall train more people of minority nationalities as cadres and specialists of all kinds. We shall firmly protect the unity of our motherland and the great solidarity among all our nationalities and resolutely oppose any actions designed to split China and the Chinese nation.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] is the strong pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship. Governments at all levels should show concern for and give support to the building and reform of the Army, helping it solve all kinds of practical problems. They should, in accord with the characteristics of the new period, constantly enrich and develop civilian support for the Army, giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary soldiers and martyrs, and the PLA, for its part, should support the government and cherish the people—all in order to strengthen unity of army and people and army and government. We should encourage people to learn from the PLA's fine morality and glorious tradition, educate the public thoroughly about national defence, so they will be aware of danger in time of peace, and enhance their understanding of the importance of national defence. At the same time, we shall increase defence capabilities and ensure the steady development of a modern national defence.

Ninth, adopt effective measures for the building of socialist culture and ideology and promote all-round social progress.

We must conscientiously learn the lesson from previous years' neglect of socialist cultural and ideological progress and, along with economic development, reform and opening to the outside world, redouble efforts to improve ideological and political work. Among people throughout the country, particularly young people, we should conduct intensive education in the need to uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois-liberalization and in patriotism, collectivism, socialism, communism, self-reliance, hard work, revolutionary traditions and professional ethics. We should urge people to take the interests of the whole into account and devote their all for the public good, and we should work hard to raise the quality of the entire nation, training new socialist builders who have lofty ideals and moral integrity, who are better educated and have a strong sense of discipline.

The spirit of Lei Feng exemplifies the Chinese nation's traditional virtues combined with lofty communist ideology. Recently a vigorous campaign to learn from Lei

Feng was launched anew throughout the country, achieving initial success. We should carefully analyse experience in this regard and warmly commend advanced collectives and individuals learning from Lei Feng on different fronts. We should publicize their exemplary deeds in conducting the drive to learn from Lei Feng extensively, thoroughly, persistently and in a down-to-earth manner. This constitutes an important part of building socialist culture and ideology.

Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought must prevail in the ideological field. Departments of theoretical studies, literature, art, the press, publishing, film production, television, etc., must be oriented towards serving socialism and the people, adhering to the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, giving wide publicity to the fine culture of the Chinese nation and learning whatever is useful from alien cultures. In the ideological field our work should both be rectified and flourish. We must resist and criticize views advocating bourgeois liberalization, which have been spreading widely in recent years, Western bourgeois views on philosophy, politics, journalism, literature and art, and the ideological trend towards national and historical nihilism. We should continue to conduct a persistent and thorough campaign against pornography and the drive to eliminate the "six evils," in order to purify the social environment. We should give full play to the initiative of the vast numbers of theoreticians, propagandists, writers and artists, letting them plunge into the thick of life and go among the masses. They should work hard to provide more and better intellectual products to enrich and enliven the ideological and cultural life of the people, meet the diverse multilevel needs of society, help cultivate public opinion and create a cultural environment favourable to stabilizing the overall situation.

We should promote physical culture, sports and public health. This year the Eleventh Asian Games are to be held in China. People throughout the country should support the Asian Games and join efforts to make this year's games reach an advanced level. Athletes and coaches should demonstrate the spirit of solidarity and fighting to win, and the athletes should take pains to train themselves and strive for excellence to bring credit to the motherland. In the health field we shall further deepen the reform, improve medical practice and ethics, and emulate Dr. Norman Bethune's strong sense of responsibility in work, his constant effort to perfect skills and his warmheartedness towards the people. We shall stress preventive health care and rural health work and do a superior job in the prevention and treatment of major diseases, in order to further improve hygiene in both urban and rural areas.

Tenth, persist in family planning, tighten control over use of arable land, economize on the use of mineral resources and strengthen environmental protection.

Control of population growth, preservation of arable land and mineral resources and protection of the ecological environment have a great bearing on China's overall economic and social development and the coming generations. Last year people working in family planning exerted immense effort and scored success in controlling population growth. However, we must note that our country's population problem is extremely acute, because the third baby boom since the founding of the People's Republic is due in the early years of the 1990s. We must therefore resolutely stabilize all current birth-control policies and put them into effect in grass-roots units. Measures should be adopted to set rigorous targets for birth control. In family planning we should focus our attention on rural areas. We should continue to establish and improve service networks for family planning in counties, townships and villages, giving it more publicity, conducting more education and doing good work in prenatal care, mother and child care, old-age insurance and so forth. Special attention should be paid to birth control among the floating population. Governments at all levels should provide better leadership and redouble efforts to construct a legal system for family planning. This year the fourth national census is to be carried out. Governments at all levels and relevant departments should strengthen leadership in this regard and cooperate closely, so as to do an admirable job.

We should resolutely put an end to indiscriminate occupation of arable land and waste of land. All local authorities should strictly carry out the state plan for use of land for construction projects, closely examine the use of land for such purposes and think twice before giving approval, advising people to use little or no arable land. It is necessary to manage well and make the best use of funds for land development and to try by every means to reclaim land for agricultural use. From now on, any unit that has used farm land for construction purposes should in principle have the obligation to reclaim land, so that land use will be matched by reclamation. Local authorities should not only open up and use vast stretches of wasteland and shoals, but also reclaim small, scattered plots of idle land and land abandoned after construction of factories and mines.

It is necessary to rectify problems in the mining industry, strictly forbid unauthorized mining and other disruptive activities, preserve and make economical use of mineral resources.

While improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, we should expedite work on environmental protection. This year we shall focus on comprehensive improvement of the urban environment. We shall continue to pay special attention to preventing and controlling enterprise pollution, making multipurpose use of gaseous, liquid and solid wastes. We shall mobilize people from all sectors of society to plant trees and make our motherland green, so as to protect and improve the natural, ecological environment. Governments at all levels must resolutely enforce the statutes

and regulations concerning environmental protection and try to achieve all objectives and tasks in this area.

Fellow deputies, in order to accomplish the tasks in all fields of endeavour mentioned above, governments at all levels will have to exert still greater and more determined effort to make themselves clean and honest, maintain close ties with the masses and improve their work style. This is vital to the survival of the state and must be adhered to year after year. National stability hinges on a clean and honest government and the only hope for China lies in an industrious government. Governments should do the following this year:

(1) Organize people especially to examine thoroughly how the rules, regulations and measures for building a clean and honest government, adopted by the party Central Committee, the State Council, all local authorities and departments, have been executed in the past year and submit the results to the masses for their comment and supervision. Governments that have failed to implement the rules, regulations and measures are required to carry them out within a fixed period of time, and those that continue to contravene them shall be investigated and dealt with severely.

(2) Establish a system of supervising the personal incomes of leading cadres at all levels and other personnel and work out and put into effect rules and regulations concerning acceptance of gifts in contacts with Chinese and foreigners; carry forward the struggle against embezzlement and bribe taking.

(3) Make more specific stipulations concerning housing and house-building standards for leading cadres at all levels and working personnel and correct and prevent such practices as occupying too many houses, decorating houses beyond set standards at public expense and building private homes in violation of the law and standards of discipline.

(4) Vigorously rectify and resolutely correct unhealthy tendencies in departments and trades, particularly breaches of the law and discipline by law-enforcing departments and supervisory institutions.

In order to promote the building of a clean and honest government, we must concentrate on investigating major cases, especially ones discovered in the course of screening and reorganizing companies, and conduct a thorough struggle against corruption. The investigation results of major cases should be dealt with severely in accordance with the law and made known to the public without delay. This year we shall focus on three types of cases: One, those involving leading organs and cadres, law-enforcement and supervisory departments and their personnel who strike a deal between power and money and obtain unlawful income through underhanded means, such as graft, taking bribes, speculation and profiteering, abuse of power, and extortion; two, notorious cases of public concern that have aroused strong indignation in society, such as decorating houses above set standards at public expense, building private homes

in violation of the law and standards of discipline by abusing power, touring the country at public expense, ostentatiously wining and dining, and indulging in extravagance and waste; three, cases of unwieldy bureaucracy and dereliction of duty, as well as practices in violation of the law and standards of discipline, such as going one's own way in disregard of orders or prohibitions.

Government personnel at all levels, and leading cadres in particular, must wholeheartedly aim to serve the people, follow the mass line and truly improve their thinking and work style. In the past few months central and local party and government departments have dispatched large numbers of cadres to grass-roots units, where they have been welcomed by the local cadres and people. Beginning this year, government departments at and above the county level must observe the long-term system of sending cadres to grass-roots units. At present the main tasks for such cadres are:

To listen attentively to the opinions, suggestions and criticisms of the masses, answering questions about their concerns and resolving their doubts in a realistic way.

To publicize the principles and policies of the party and government and explain the domestic and international situation.

When matters arise, to consult with the cadres and masses in the grass-roots units, requesting them to propose ideas and ways to solve practical difficulties encountered in production, other work and daily life.

All government functionaries going to grass-roots units should observe strict party and government discipline, drop airs, get rid of bureaucratic tendencies and truly make friends with workers, peasants, intellectuals and students. They should lead a plain life and stress practical results in work. They should refrain from becoming a burden on the local authorities and grass-roots units, and they should also take part in some labour.

The State Council and local governments at all levels should foster an industrious and thrifty style, avoid empty talk, seek high efficiency, behave modestly, take the lead in working hard and living a plain life, heighten their sense of responsibility and be devoted to their work. We should further streamline our structure and eliminate overstaffing. We should reduce the number of meetings and avoid issuing too many documents, freeing ourselves from piles of documents and countless meetings. We should consciously overcome and firmly combat practices characteristic of and tendencies towards decentralization and stress centralization, unity and a strong sense of organization and discipline. Confronted with the arduous tasks in the present complex situation, leading cadres at all levels and all government personnel should pay more attention to theoretical study, placing the study of Marxism, Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's works at the head of their agenda. They should establish a study system, integrating theory with practice and trying to use

a Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to analyse situations and solve all sorts of practical problems.

Fellow deputies, the 1980s witnessed significant progress in the great cause of reunifying our motherland. After negotiations between the Chinese and British Governments and between the Chinese and Portuguese Governments, a Sino-British Joint Declaration was signed on the Hong Kong issue and a Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration was signed on the Macao issue, confirming China's resumption of sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao. In the next ten years China will ultimately fulfil a mission of historic significance when it recovers these two regions.

Since Hong Kong and Macao entered the transition period, our government has cooperated successfully with the British and Portuguese Governments in implementing the Sino-British and Sino-Portuguese Joint Declarations. Taking a forward-looking and serious attitude towards these two declarations, the Chinese Government will consistently abide by them and perform its obligations. The policies relating to Hong Kong and Macao, formulated by our government in accordance with the principle of "one country, two systems," will remain unchanged. We are happy to note that the Basic Law of Hong Kong (draft), a historic legal document, has already been completed and will be presented to this session for examination and approval. It will provide a major guarantee for Hong Kong's long-term stability and prosperity.

All Chinese, both on the mainland and in Hong Kong and Macao, should respect each other, live in amity and value each other's social system and way of life. As Chinese citizens, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao enjoy the right to participate in the administration of state affairs within the framework of the law. Nonetheless, in doing so they should respect the socialist system on the mainland and observe the state Constitution and laws. Our compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao all love their motherland; however, we should guard against the handful of persons with ulterior motives who attempt to make Hong Kong and Macao bases for overthrowing the central government and the socialist system. In order to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong and Macao and achieve a smooth transfer of political power, it is hoped that the British and Portuguese Governments will continue to cooperate with the Chinese Government.

In the past decade some signal changes have occurred in the Taiwan Strait situation. Relations between the two sides of the Strait, going from tension and confrontation to gradual relaxation, from long-standing seclusion to mutual contact, are advancing in a direction favourable to the country's reunification. This conforms to the trend of the times and the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation and represents long-cherished wishes shared by people on both sides of the Strait.

Nevertheless, we should be aware that many man-made estrangements in relations between the two sides of the Strait have not been rooted out and obstacles hindering the reunification of the motherland have not been removed. Although the Taiwan authorities have relaxed their policies with regard to the mainland to some extent, their actions are a far cry from the wishes and demands of people on both sides of the Strait. The authorities still cling to the policy of "no contact, no talks and no compromise" and hold obstinately to their position of anticommunism and refusal to hold peace talks. Internationally, they are bent on pursuing "elastic diplomacy," "dual recognition," "one China, one Taiwan" and "two Chinas." Particularly disturbing is the recent agitation in Taiwan on the part of people with ulterior motives for the "independence of Taiwan," openly proposing to split Taiwan from the motherland. This was firmly opposed by all the Chinese people, and the Chinese Government will not ignore it.

The 1990s constitute a period of historic significance in which we shall continue to promote the peaceful reunification of the motherland and the revitalization of the Chinese nation. We shall adhere unswervingly to the policies of "peaceful reunification" and "one country, two systems" and augment and improve our policies towards Taiwan. To attain China's reunification, we place our hopes on the Taiwan authorities and, even more, on the Taiwan people. We are concerned about the restive political situation in Taiwan today. However, we are willing to cement ties with the various parties, organizations and farsighted people of all circles in Taiwan, exchanging ideas, discussing the major topic of reunification and promoting contacts and exchanges between the two sides of the Strait in economic, cultural, scientific, technological, sports and other fields. We encourage entrepreneurs from Taiwan to invest, run wholly owned enterprises, joint ventures or cooperative enterprises, or develop whole regions on the mainland through construction projects, so as to jointly expand the export-oriented economy. The Taiwan authorities should make further changes in their policies restricting investment on the mainland. We are ready to provide Taiwan investors with a good investment climate and preferences.

We shall continue to implement established policies with regard to Overseas Chinese and sincerely hope that returned Overseas Chinese, Chinese nationals abroad and their family members in China will continue to play an important role in accelerating the modernization drive and accomplishing the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

III. The International Situation and Our Diplomatic Work

The international situation is presently undergoing tremendous changes. Relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, between the Eastern and Western Blocs and between states within both blocs are all evolving. The question of German reunification has

already been placed on the agenda. Europe is experiencing great changes. Diverse forces in the world are realigning and regrouping with intricate interests at stake and amidst complex contradictions. Greater unrest is still brewing in the world.

The move towards multipolarization reduces the influence of both the United States and the Soviet Union on international affairs. Nevertheless, the relationship between the two countries remains a major influence on international development. U.S.-Soviet military confrontation has receded, and disarmament negotiations continue. The past year has seen efforts on the part of parties concerned to solve regional conflicts through political means, with outstanding results in southwestern Africa.

We believe that the concerted efforts of people of all countries will make it possible to preserve world peace and create a relatively long-lasting peaceful international environment. It should be noted, however, that the threat to world peace remains, the arms race between the two superpowers continues and regional conflicts in many places have not yet ended. Certain big powers have wantonly interfered in the internal affairs of other countries in contravention of norms governing international relations. The economic gap between developed and developing countries is widening and North-South contradictions are deepening. Needless to say, this does not contribute to international stability.

Particularly noteworthy at present is the increasingly evident trend among certain countries to pursue power politics. The world will not be a tranquil place to live in until hegemony and power politics quit the international arena.

How to propel such an international situation in a direction favourable to peace and development constitutes a major task for people the world over.

The Chinese Government has consistently followed a policy of maintaining and developing normal relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. We shall as always hold to this principled stand in the current ever-changing international situation.

Over the past year China has improved and strengthened its relations with many countries, particularly its neighbouring countries. Our friendship with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is on an ever more solid basis. We support the proposals put forth by the DPRK Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and hope that the parties concerned will work for continued relaxation of tension and for stability on the Korean peninsula. Our friendly relations and cooperation with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka in South Asia have been satisfactory. Sino-Indian relations are improving. We have normalized relations

with the People's Republic of Mongolia and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. The friendly relations between China and the ASEAN countries play a positive, significant role in the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Fruitful talks now under way between China and Indonesia are bringing normalization of relations between the two countries nearer. In addition, the past year has seen further progress in unity and cooperation between China and Arab, African and Latin American countries. Circumstances fully demonstrate that friendship between China and other Third World countries can withstand all storms.

Since relations between China and the Soviet Union were normalized last May, the two sides, acting on the principles for promoting bilateral relations and the agreements reached at the summit meeting, have broadened contacts in all fields. In the border talks still under way negotiations between the two teams of diplomatic officials and military experts have progressed. The development of good-neighbour relations between China and the Soviet Union, based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, is not only in the interest of the two peoples, but conducive to peace in Asia and the world.

Traditional ties of friendship exist between the peoples of China and Eastern Europe. As a socialist country, China is naturally concerned about the drastic political changes that have taken place in Eastern Europe. However, we never interfere in the internal affairs of other countries in conducting interstate relations. We hope to maintain normal, friendly relations with East European countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

We understand the aspirations of the German people for national reunification and hope that settlement of this question will not only benefit the two German states and the German people, but also contribute to peace and stability in Europe and the world.

Since last June our relations with the United States and some other Western countries have encountered greater or lesser difficulties and complications, caused by the sanctions and multifaceted pressures imposed on China by a few countries and their interference in China's internal affairs. The world has seen once again from the past months' events that the People's Republic of China never yields to external pressure and that no one can succeed in isolating China. Normal interstate relations are based on equality and mutual benefit. Now that some Western countries have realized the importance of restoring and maintaining normal ties with China, their relations with us are taking a turn for the better. We hope this trend will continue, and we are ready to do our part.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States more than ten years ago, bilateral relations, based on the three communiques issued by the two countries, have expanded. Only by strict observance of the principles contained in the three communiques, particularly those of noninterference in

each other's internal affairs and of seeking no hegemony, can relations between the two countries be restored and furthered.

China and Japan are close neighbours with a long history of friendly communication. The Chinese Government has always attached great importance to developing friendship and cooperation with Japan. It is our hope that the Japanese Government will join the Chinese Government in restoring and furthering normal and friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries by adhering to the principles embodied in the Sino-Japanese Joint Communique and the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

In its consistent advocacy of the fair and reasonable settlement of regional conflicts through political means the Chinese Government's position on the Cambodian question is that establishment of a provisional quadripartite coalition government, headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, following Vietnam's complete troop withdrawal under effective international supervision, will ensure peace in Cambodia. We appreciate and endorse the United Nations' initiative in solving the Cambodian question. We welcome any proposals that can lead to a fair, reasonable and complete solution, but we believe that all proposals should be submitted to Prince Sihanouk for his opinion, which should be respected, and should have the consent of all factions in Cambodia. Only in this way will it be possible to ensure total implementation of the proposals.

We have always sympathized with and supported African countries and peoples in their just struggle for national independence and against racism. The independence of Namibia marks the accomplishment of the historical mission of decolonizing the African Continent, for which we should like to extend our cordial congratulations. The South African authorities should yield to historical trends and take further measures to abolish apartheid.

We are concerned about the peace process in Central America and hope the United States will respect the sovereignty of the Central American states. We strongly condemn the U.S. invasion of Panama and do not wish to see the recurrence of similar events. We demand that Israel stop its suppression of Palestinian inhabitants and withdraw from the occupied Arab territories. We hope that the Middle East question will be settled by political means and in a fair and reasonable manner, so that the Middle East will be transformed from a turbulence-plagued region into a peaceful one. It is also our sincere hope that Iran and Iraq, proceeding from acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 598, will, through direct contact and negotiations, advance from ceasefire to lasting peace.

Disarmament has a direct bearing on world peace. Stopping the arms race and bringing about genuine disarmament remain formidable tasks. We hope the U.S. and U.S.S.R. will cease all forms of the arms race, fulfil

their disarmament duties and take the lead in drastically reducing their nuclear and conventional arsenals. We hope that as countries possessing the largest arsenals of chemical weapons, the two countries will stop producing such weapons and destroy existing stocks. We also hope that the conference on disarmament in Geneva will make headway towards concluding an international convention on complete prohibition of chemical weapons. China's reasonable stand on disarmament has received extensive support in the international community, and we are ready to join all countries in ensuring that the cause of international disarmament follow the correct path.

In recent years the United Nations has done much useful work and scored commendable achievements in facilitating political solutions to regional conflicts, preserving world peace and promoting economic and social development. China is ready to add its own strength to that of other member states to enhance the UN role in international affairs.

The drastic changes in the international situation impel the world community to establish a new international political order. The Chinese Government has consistently held that all countries, big or small, strong or weak, practising whatever social system, should respect one another, treat one another as equals, seek common ground on major issues while reserving differences on minor ones, and foster friendship and cooperation for the common prosperity. Any attempt to impose one's ideology, values, or even social system upon others through political, economic, cultural or other means will fail in the end. The Chinese Government believes that the five principles of peaceful coexistence, which have already been endorsed universally by the international community, form the rational basis for a new international political order. International practice has repeatedly proved that no matter how countries differ in terms of domestic conditions, they can establish and develop normal, friendly relations with one another so long as they truly abide by those principles. Reasonable solutions can be found to all international disputes no matter how complex they may be. We are convinced that the establishment of a new international political order on the basis of the five principles conforms not only to the interests of all countries, but to popular aspirations throughout the world.

Developing countries have suffered cruel exploitation and plunder from irrational international economic relations and unequal exchanges. The heavy burden of foreign debt has shackled the developing countries' economic development. As a result, in the present-day world conditions are worsening, with the rich countries getting richer and the poor ones poorer and a great many people still struggling on the verge of starvation. This is a vital issue that calls for universal concern and urgent solution. China supports developing countries and the Non-aligned Movement in their efforts to establish a new

international economic order and hopes that developed countries will take the initiative to assume their due responsibility.

Our diplomatic work over the past year further proves that the foreign policy of independence and peace we have consistently followed is correct. The Chinese Government will continue to implement this policy, opposing hegemony and preserving world peace. We shall continue to strengthen unity and cooperation with other Third World countries, play a constructive role in international affairs and work unrelentingly to solve all major questions confronting the world. We shall persist in the five principles of peaceful coexistence and establish and expand friendly relations with all countries on the basis of these principles. We shall not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries or allow any country to interfere in ours. Foreign forces hostile to China that engage in subversive activities are bound to fail. Come what may, socialist China will stand rock firm in the East.

Fellow deputies, the course of history is tortuous, but the world has a bright future. China holds great promise, and the tide of human progress is not to be stemmed. The great Chinese people, determined to work hard to make their country strong and prosperous, have entered the 1990s with high resolve, advancing fully confident along the socialist road.

Revisions in Work Report Noted

HK0504122490 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 5 Apr 90 p 2

[Dispatch from Beijing on 4 April by WEN WEI PO Reporter Group: "What Changes Have Been Made in Government Work Report"]

[Text]

Positively Affirm That Hong Kong People Are Patriotic

There are three different versions of the government work report made by Li Peng at the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC]. The first version was the first draft, for solicitation of opinions from limited circles. The second version was the one read out by Li Peng at the opening ceremony of the NPC session held on 20 March for examination and approval by NPC deputies and solicitation of opinions from people of all walks of life. One source said: The general framework of this version was the same as the first draft's, but more than 100 revisions and complements were submitted to the first draft. The work report which was adopted at the closing ceremony today was its third and final version.

Compared with the 20 March version, in the government work report which was adopted today no changes were made concerning major issues, but there were dozens of revisions concerning data or wording and use of words for expression.

The substantive aspect added to the government work report which people abroad are most concerned about is the paragraph dealing with Hong Kong and Macao. An addition was made to the sentence that reads "We should enhance our vigilance against a small number of people with ulterior motives who use Hong Kong and Macao as a base of subversion against the central government and the socialist system." The following sentence was added that reads "the broad masses of compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao are patriotic." Although the sentence contained only 11 characters, it embodied a realistic approach. Mass media in Hong Kong gave prominent coverage to this point.

Movements of Large Enterprises in Taiwan

In the section of the report dealing with the relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait, the paragraph "to run enterprises exclusively using their own investment, joint-venture enterprises, and cooperative enterprises or to develop large tracts of land" in the original sentence "We encourage people in the business circles in Taiwan to invest in the mainland..." was replaced by "or to develop large tracts of land along with construction projects." This was the first time that Beijing has made such an expression in an official document. One may believe that the idea of large enterprises from Taiwan investing in the coastal areas on the mainland to run large projects and proceeding to develop large tracts of land has entered the stage of practical operation.

The other revisions in the report were almost all concentrated on economic issues. In the first section of "1989 in retrospect," the annual growth rate that should be roughly maintained in the years to come was readjusted from the original 5.8 percent to the current 5.4 percent. Although the change was just a matter of 0.4 percent, it reflected a prudent approach in macroeconomic decisionmaking.

Number of Job-Awaiting People Should be Reduced as Quickly as Possible

Of the problem of unemployment or waiting for job assignments, which has gradually become pronounced since last year when the China mainland began carrying out an economic retrenchment program, substantial changes were made in the expression in the government work report. In the 20 March version, the relevant wording was "One important aspect in making adequate arrangements for the daily life of the people is to do a careful job of the work among the personnel of enterprises which have suspended or half-suspended production." Now it has been changed to "Minimizing the number of personnel waiting for job assignments as far as possible and doing a careful job of the work among the personnel of enterprises which suspended or half-suspended production is an important aspect in making adequate arrangements for the daily life of the people." This shows that after having listened to the opinions of

the deputies, the government attached greater importance to handling the problem as quickly as possible. Moreover, the current wording is more precise than the previous one.

The focus of China's current economic difficulties is sluggishness in the market. Substantive statements, such as "great efforts should be made to invigorate the circulation sector" and "it is necessary to turn the pressure of a sluggish market into a motive force for readjusting the structure" were added to the second item in the section of "Domestic Work for 1990" that reads "Great efforts should be made to get rid of sluggishness in the market." Moreover, the formulation of "firmly opposing and resisting any act to set up barriers between different regions and split the unified market" was also added to it. In addition, the report had additional substantive statements on protection of mineral resources and rectification of order in the mining industry.

Some readjustments were made in the policy expressions concerning township and town enterprises and collective enterprises in cities and towns, such as that developing township and town collective enterprises was changed into "many forms of township and town enterprises" and the formulation of "encouraging and supporting the development of the collective economy and cooperative economy in cities and towns" was added. These revisions and complements were done in accordance with the suggestions put forth by deputies from all parts of the country.

Prior to this current NPC session, the 13th CPC Central Committee held its Sixth Plenary Session, which adopted a resolution on establishing close ties with the masses of people. As the NPC deputies to the current session expressed the strong wish of the masses of people for clean government, the government work report added such expressions as "this is an important issue vital to the rise and fall of the nation" and "only with a clean government can there be stability to speak of and only with a hardworking government [qin zheng 0530 2390] can there be hopes." Clean government and hardworking government were put to the high plane of affecting the rise and fall of the nation. This reflects that the ruling party attaches great importance to the issue and also shows the government's determination and confidence in listening to the voices of the general public and complying with their wishes.

Hong Kong Basic Law Approved

OW0604082490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1213 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA)—Decision of the National People's Congress [NPC] on the "Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China"

Adopted by the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress on 4 April 1990

The Third Session of the Seventh National Congress has adopted the "Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China," including Appendix 1: "Method for the Selection of the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region;" Appendix 2: "Method for the Formation of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Its Voting Procedures;" and Appendix 3: "National Laws to Be Applied to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region" and the designs of its flag and emblem. Article 31 of the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" stipulates that "the state may establish special administrative regions when necessary." The basic law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, which is formulated in accordance with the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" and Hong Kong's specific conditions, conforms to the Constitution. The systems, policies, and laws to be implemented in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region following its establishment shall be based on its basic law.

The "Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China" will go into effect as of 1 July 1997.

Further on Basic Law Approval

HK0504041190 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 5 Apr 90 p 1

[By Stanley Leung in Hong Kong and Fan Cheuk-wan in Beijing]

[Text] The Basic Law was officially approved yesterday by China's National People's Congress despite dissenting voices and abstentions.

After the approval by China's highest authority, the Basic Law is to become Hong Kong's mini-constitution in July 1997.

The mini-constitution was enacted and promulgated yesterday by the Third Session of the Seventh NPC. Of a total 2,713 NPC delegates, 16 voted against it, 29 abstained and eight chose not to cast ballots.

In a surprise move in Hong Kong, the Legislative Council passed a motion which called for amendments to the Basic Law at a suitable time. The motion—proposed by a legislator Martin Lee who was expelled by Beijing from the drafting committee—was supported by 20 councillors with six objections and 16 abstentions.

In Beijing, Chinese Premier Li Peng said the Basic Law had put the concept of "one country, two systems" into practice.

"Its adoption will surely exert an important influence on the maintenance of stability and prosperity in Hong Kong," he said.

During yesterday's closing meeting, the NPC deputies gave long and enthusiastic applause when Wan Li,

chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, announced that the NPC had passed the Hong Kong Basic Law.

The agenda received the greatest attention and strongest response from the floor for the closing session.

Under the Basic Law and the Sino-British Joint Declaration, Hong Kong will become a Special Administrative Region of China from July 1, 1997.

Vice Premier Wu Xueqian said China, Britain and the Hong Kong authorities should, in accordance with the new Law, co-operate on the question of Hong Kong.

Mr Wu said that in the seven years before the transfer of power, all preparations should be done in accordance with the principles stipulated in the Basic Law to ensure a steady transition period and smooth transfer.

Apart from the main text of the Basic Law and three annexes, other relevant decisions adopted by the NPC included: the method for the formation of the first SAR [Special Administrative Region] government and legislature, formation of the Basic Law Committee to advise Beijing on legal matters and the establishment of the Hong Kong SAR in accordance with Article 31 of the Chinese Constitution.

An overwhelming majority of 2,701 deputies voted for the decision to set up the Hong Kong SAR after 1997, with only three votes against, five abstentions and four non-votes.

A hearty 20-second round of applause broke out in the Great Hall of the People when the NPC approved the mini-constitution.

Communist Party general secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng were among those clapping in approval as the official result was flashed onto two billboard-sized video screens at the front of the auditorium.

It was not known who voted against the document what senior leader Deng Xiaoping has described as a legal "creative masterpiece." Votes were cast through electronic switch-boxes installed at each delegate's seat.

The promulgation of the Basic Law in Beijing was simultaneously announced at press conference organised by the Basic Law Consultative Committee [BLCC] in Hong Kong.

The consultative committee, which was set up in December 1985 to collect public opinion on the draft, will be disbanded at the end of the month.

The BLCC's yesterday general Leung Chun-ying said the first batch of 400,000 copies of the Basic Law (including 100,000 in English) will be distributed free from 880 bank offices from Tuesday.

Later this month copies will also be distributed in the United States, Britain, Australia and Canada.

Mr Leung said newspaper advertisements will be published on Tuesday to remind the public of the distribution.

After the dissolution of the BLCC, he said the Xinhua News Agency and NPC delegates would collect public opinion if the public still had views to express on the final law.

But Mr Leung said there was no need for the formation of a Sino-Hong Kong advisory committee in future to advise Beijing on transitional matters because its terms of reference could not be well defined.

Commenting on the promulgation, Professor Li Yining, NPC Standing Committee member, said: "All the deputies gave the applause enthusiastically to the Basic Law motions because they have been so happy about the handover of Hong Kong's sovereignty to China."

BLCC chairman Dr Ann Tse-kai said he was satisfied with the final version because it carried more details than the Chinese Constitution.

Decision on Hong Kong SAR

OW0604080890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1216 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA)—The National People's Congress' Decision on Establishing the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Adopted by the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress on 4 April 1990

In accordance with the provisions of Article 31 and Sub-paragraph 13 of Article 62 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress has decided that:

1) The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region be established as of 1 July 1997.

2) The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region encompasses the Hong Kong Island, the Kowloon Peninsula, and the islands and adjacent waters under its jurisdiction. The map of administrative division of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be published by the State Council separately.

Hong Kong Committee To Be Setup

OW0604082190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA)— Decision of the National People's Congress [NPC] on Approving a Proposal by the Committee for Drafting the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to establish the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Basic Law Committee under the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

Adopted by the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress on 4 April 1990

The decision of the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress reads as follows:

1. The proposal by the Committee for Drafting the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to establish the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Basic Law Committee under the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is adopted.

2. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Basic Law Committee under the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress shall be established when the "Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region" comes into force.

Tibetan Deputies Discuss Reports

HK0604011390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 90 p 4

[Newsletter from Staff Reporter Lu Xiaofei (4151 1420 7378): "Ensure That the People Can Enjoy Greater Democracy—Tibetan NPC Deputies Say, for This Reason, It is Imperative to Strengthen the People's Democratic Dictatorship"]

[Text] On 30 March, the delegation of Tibetan deputies to the National People's Congress [NPC] discussed the work reports of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. They expressed satisfaction with the work of the court and the procuratorate in 1989 and put forth constructive suggestions on how to strengthen the building of the socialist legal system.

In their speeches, Solang Danzeng, Yu Xuclin, and four other deputies said: The outstanding achievements of the work of the court and the procuratorate in 1989 are manifested mainly in three ways: First, the handling of the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion which took place during the spring and summer of last year was decisive and timely, thus smashing the conspiratorial activities of the hostile forces at home and abroad in a vain attempt to overthrow the leadership of the Communist Party of China and subvert the People's Republic of China and defending the socialist People's Republic. Second, criminal activities in the economic sphere were already cracked down effectively; corruption punished; and the building of a clean government promoted, thus winning full popular support. Third, relentless blows were struck at criminal activities and public security was preserved.

Deputy Doje Cering, chairman of the Tibet autonomous regional people's government, said: That the court and the procuratorate have done their work very satisfactorily is directly related to the central authorities' clear and definite guiding thinking. In the last few years, less stress was given to the people's democratic dictatorship and the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion breaking out last year gave people a profound lesson. At the initial stage of socialism, class struggle will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come and may even grow acute under certain conditions. So long as

there are hostile elements and criminals whose cases are serious at home, the people's democratic dictatorship should be upheld and on no account should we waver in this regard. Only in this way can the broad masses of people enjoy greater democracy.

Deputy Tudeng Caiwang, commissioner of the Naqu prefectural administrative office, from the grassland in the northern region of Tibet said: The work of the court and the procuratorate not only has contributed to stabilizing the situation of the nation at large but also has played an important role in stabilizing the situation in Tibet. In the last years, the autonomous regional party committee and people's government have worked hard to manage social order in a comprehensive way, making marked achievements. This is a new favorable turn in the building of the legal system.

Deputy Lang Jie, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress, said: There are still some elements of instability in Tibet; the Dalai Lama clique has not renounced its position of pursuing "an independent Tibet;" a small number of separatists in the region have not yet stopped their conspiratorial activities to split the motherland; and flaunting the banner of protecting human rights, some countries are interfering in China's internal affairs. This being the case, the struggle for and against splittism in Tibet will be a long-term and arduous one. Therefore, the task of building the legal system of Tibet, in particular, the grass roots, has become more urgent.

Deputy Laba Ciren, commissioner of the Ali Prefectural Administrative Office in the Western region of Tibet, said: The mass line must be followed in building the legal system. Establishing close ties with and relying on the masses are necessary for stabilizing Tibet's overall situation. He went on to say: Situated on the border line, Ali has an area of 300,000 square km or more and a population of just over 50,000 people. Its law-enforcing force is weak and a great number of people are illiterate in law. Therefore, while encouraging "mass participation in the maintenance of social order," attention should be paid to spreading general knowledge about law among the people.

Female Deputy Zhaxi Lamu from Changdu in a mountainous area in Eastern region of Tibet, expressed deep worries about the increase in the number of crimes committed by teenagers. He hoped that the issue should be solved as an important task and that while analyzing their causes, we should start with positive education and take preventive measures. She said: Currently the phenomenon of "replacing punishment with fines" can be found in many localities and the people who grossly violated the criminal law have actually managed to atone for their crimes by using money. Deputies including Yu Xueling also stated: Due to their poor quality, some law-enforcing personnel failed to "enforce the law strictly" and "make appropriate measurement of penalty." Hence, the phenomenon of "putting human feelings above the law" and even the cases of "law-enforcing

personnel violating the law" can be found now and then. They held: Not only is this an encroachment of the inviolability of the law but it has also corroded the ranks of judicial personnel.

The representatives from the Law Committee of the NPC Standing Committee and the Supreme People's Court attended the discussion to heed opinions.

Reportage of Events Involving Tiananmen Square

Sealed Off for Commemoration

HK0604051890 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
6 Apr 90 p 2

["Special Dispatch": "Sealed Again Yesterday for Activities 'Commemorating the History of Our Revolutions', Tiananmen Square Was Guarded Even More Tightly After Dark; A Student Loitering Outside the Square Was Whisked Away By Public Security Officers"]

[Text] Beijing news: It was the Ching Ming Festival yesterday and Tiananmen Square was again sealed off. Security inside and outside the square was tight. The authorities held a memorial activity in the square aimed at renewing the memory of the struggle of the Chinese people against foreign invasions. A student loitering outside the square was taken away by public security officers.

At 0815 yesterday morning the authorities began to clear the square. When the square was cleared about 5,000 Communist Youth League members showed up for an activity "Commemorating the History of Our Revolutions" which was to enable the younger generations to "understand the process of struggle of the Chinese people against foreign invasions and the history of the invasion of China by imperialist powers over the last hundred years." At the rally a scholar from the Beijing Youth Political Institute gave a general narrative of Chinese modern history since the Opium Wars.

Many armed policemen patrolled the vicinity of the square and many plainclothes policemen mingled with the crowds, watching. People who so much as lingered for a while or gathered together were immediately disarmed by public security officers.

A student from the Beijing Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine paced up and down alone around the square and was stopped and questioned by two public security personnel. The policemen asked him where he was going. He replied: "I will go wherever I need to." He was taken away by the police.

At night the square was still closed. Armed police patrolled and marched in the square. Guards were mounted at every hundred meters of the perimeter. On the outer edges of the square a number of public security vehicles were parked and the state of alert was even tenser than during the day.

But pedestrians and taxis on the street had become fewer. A citizen said that, since nobody wanted to get into trouble, all had stayed away. A taxi driver said that they had been notified that they were not to invite reporters to the square. Before dawn yesterday, public security personnel intercepted and inspected taxis in Zhongguancun and Haidian District in a bid to prevent taxi drivers taking university students to Tiananmen Square.

Reopens Amid Tight Security

HK0604045890 Hong Kong AFP in English
0448 GMT 6 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 6 (AFP)—Tiananmen Square reopened to the public Friday, a day after it was sealed off for China's traditional day of the dead, but security remained tight.

Large numbers of uniformed and plainclothes police were seen patrolling the vast esplanade that was the center last year of student-led democracy protests.

Helmeted police with sub-machine guns circled the square on motorcycles.

Police closed Tiananmen Square on Thursday and last Sunday to foil a dissident appeal for Beijing residents to stroll quietly in the plaza in memory of victims of the bloody June 4 army suppression of the democracy movement.

In the southern city of Guangzhou, some 2,000 riot police held a public parade Tuesday with sub-machine guns, tear gas masks, plastic shields and radio equipment, a local newspaper received here Friday said.

It was the first known show of force by police outside Beijing this year.

The parade, overseen by Guangzhou police chief Song Suzhong, also included three water trucks with powerful jet hoses that could be used to break up a demonstration, the Yangcheng Evening News said.

CYL, Young Pioneers Meet

OW0504164890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1310 GMT 5 Apr 90

[By reporter Wang Wei (3769 5588)]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Apr (XINHUA)—Over 10,000 young people in Beijing attended two separate rallies for members of the Communist Youth League [CYL] and Young Pioneers today, the Qingming Festival.

In the morning, more than 5,000 CYL members and students in the capital reverently attended a rally held at the majestic and dignified Tiananmen Square. The theme of the rally was: "Remember the History of Revolution and Carry Forward the Spirit of the Chinese Nation."

Since the 150th anniversary of the Opium War is also today, Jiang Xiaoyu, principal of the Beijing Communist Youth League School and secretary of the Beijing Youth Political Institute party committee, gave the students a vivid lesson in patriotism. He said: "The tragic failure of the old democratic revolution, the successful new democratic revolution, and the successes New China has achieved in its socialist revolution and construction all eloquently prove that only by firmly following the CPC leadership and taking the socialist course can China have hope and can the Chinese nation rejuvenate and fly high."

Speaking on behalf of the 80 new CYL members, Hu Shuijing, a student at Beijing Middle School No. 61, pledged that they will keep firmly in mind the historical lessons, manifest the communist spirit, love the CPC and the socialist motherland, and become successors to the communist cause.

In the afternoon, 8,000 Young Pioneers participated in a rally at Tiananmen Square under the theme "Taking the Course on Which Heroes Mature and Become Good, Lai Ning-Type Young People."

At this rally, a ceremony was held for the first group of Young Pioneers to assume their posts at Tiananmen Square. Seven Young Pioneers companies composed of seventh graders from Beijing Junior Middle School No. 1 were honored as Lai Ning companies. These seven companies and 11 other companies named by the Beijing Municipal CYL Committee after Liu Ling, Qiu Shaoyun, Zhang Haidi, Li Guorui, and other heroes were reviewed.

Following the two rallies, the young people paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao.

Beijing Campuses 'Extraordinarily Quiet'

HK0604073390 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
6 Apr 90 p 8

["Special dispatch": "University Campuses in Beijing's Haidian District Were Extraordinarily Quiet Yesterday. Students Have No Intention of Throwing an Egg Against a Rock"]

[Text] Report on summing up this newspaper's sources and foreign dispatches from Beijing: Yesterday, the situation of a strict precaution appeared again in Beijing's Haidian District, where higher learning institutes concentrated, but university campuses were quiet, and students came and went as usual; there was no trace of any mourning activity.

The Beijing authorities yesterday stepped up security measures in Haidian District—a sensitive zone—as they did on 1 April. In the streets, public security cars, which patrolled every corner, could be seen everywhere, while at the junction of Haidian Road and in front of the west entrance of Beijing University one or two public security motorcycles and cars were parked. Inside the cars several

public security personnel were sitting or laying down. The control of the entrance to the university was relaxed compared to 1 April, with school security guards being reduced from five or six to two or three. When the staff of a certain Hong Kong television station tried to film the situation, they were immediately stopped by armed policemen and plain-clothes security personnel. China Politics and Law University, which was very active during the period of student movement last year, was difficult for outsiders to enter; other than the usual practice of registering names and inspecting identity cards, the school security guards there would contact the units or persons being called upon before allowing the visitors in.

According to our information, some mysterious leaflets appeared on the Beijing University campus on Wednesday. These leaflets were placed under the student's beds, in the letter boxes, or inside the books in the library, calling them to mourn the "martyrs" who "had died rather than surrender."

The leaflets were written in the form of a poem, accusing China's leaders of being "alienated from the people for their own interests, and behaving like despots."

The leaflets say: "Not only can we not sweep a grave...but we are not allowed to cry either... We can pretend to be deaf and dumb, but we will maintain our self-respect." The leaflets called on the people to put white flowers in every corner of the city, as a silent protest.

Some students said earlier that they wanted to go to Tiananmen Square to lay a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes. But on Wednesday evening, the police set up roadblocks on the road leading from the campus to the city center. One of the students of Beijing University said: "Now if we move, it is undoubtedly like throwing an egg against a rock."

Reporters stationed on the campus described the situation as quiet, and the security as tight. But some students said that they had held a secret mourning activity on the campus on Wednesday night.

One student said: "What we did was to put some paper flowers on the chairs in the room, then we stood in silence for a while. No one dared to openly wear flowers and do anything."

Many workers and students said that the successful escape of Chai Ling and her husband Feng Congde, the wanted dissidents, despite serious efforts in tracking them down by public security personnel, had surprised them.

The boards for putting up big-character posters on the campuses were far from reaching the splendor of last year. The big-character posters on various campuses were only for passing on messages or were advertisements; there was no window for expressing one's opinion. Some universities such as Beijing Teachers'

University put up the big-character posters stipulating rules for putting up big-character posters. Behind the show windows, most big-character posters conformed to the principles of the central authorities, such as "learn from Comrade Lei Feng," news on the Asian Games etc., otherwise, messages about Qigong, dancing parties, and buying and selling of things etc. In fact, on some campuses such as Qinghua University and the People's University, boards for putting up big-character posters were empty.

However, Beijing University is still Beijing University; its boards for putting up big-character posters were comparatively active, and varied. In the well-known triangular zone, the student union office was still busy recruiting followers. Yanyuan News Society discussed elections in Western countries; the campus organized a series of reports on the situation of East Europe and made comparisons between world politics and China's situation, followed by objective reports; the newly founded Marxist Study and Research Society called for reflections and calm studies, research, and discussions on how Marxism can be integrated with China's situation in the 1990's for changes... There were still comparatively more students who watched these.

On the surface, university campuses were quiet and students played ball, studied, dined, and talked as usual. Just as China's leader had hoped and said, 5 April elapsed without any disturbance.

'Calm' Conditions Reported Throughout Beijing

HK0604014790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 6 Apr 90 p 12

[By John Kohut and Seth Faison in Beijing]

[Text] China passed the first of a series of politically charged anniversaries yesterday apparently without incident, under some of the tightest security in the capital since martial law was lifted in January.

In memory of civilians killed in last June's massacre, Chinese dissidents living overseas had called on the people of Beijing to take a peaceful group stroll to the square yesterday, on the Ching Ming festival.

But the army and paramilitary police closed the square to the general public to prevent any spontaneous mourning. Only government-organised groups were allowed into the square to pay homage to officially recognised revolutionary heroes.

For the most part, it was a replay of last Sunday. Overseas dissidents had asked mainland Chinese to walk peacefully to the square on that day as well. But the square was taken over by thousands of police and soldiers, making any gesture of anti-government protest impossible.

Yesterday, the 14th anniversary of the first Tiananmen incident, when a spontaneous demonstration of civilians

carrying flowers and wreaths was brutally suppressed by the Gang of Four, police closed off the square from 8.15 am. Civilians were allowed only as far as the edge of the square, which was guarded by paramilitary police as many as three-men deep.

Several thousand children in uniform paraded in the square to martial music. Middle school students and groups of uniformed young adults marched to the Monument to the Revolutionary Martyrs, the spot where residents have customarily been allowed to place memorial wreaths for the dead.

Some young children carried flowers, but, from a distance, only a single wreath could be seen, placed at the base of the obelisk.

Many of the young people were led through the mausoleum where the body of Mao Zedong is on display, and along each side of the square.

Around the square, police insisted that any group of people be broken up immediately. The presence of scores of plain-clothes police made it dangerous for Chinese to be seen talking foreigners.

Police prevented journalists from taking photographs of army troops marching in and out of the square, but no reason was given.

There were police at virtually every bus stop along Changan Avenue, the east-west thoroughfare which cuts through the square.

Universities appeared to have been calm, under a heavy guard of uniformed and plain-clothes police. However, there were a few gestures of anti-government protest at Beijing University (Beida) overnight.

At about 11 pm on Wednesday, students in three graduate dormitories banged their desks and shouted simultaneously for a few minutes, apparently to vent their anger.

A few white paper flowers, symbols of mourning, were hung on trees in the centre of the campus late that night, but they were soon removed, according to one student.

Students and workers have been forbidden to wear white flowers and black arm bands, and there were none in evidence on the streets of the capital yesterday.

One Beida student said they were not indifferent, but they were waiting.

Beijing Radio Interviews Several Released Students

OW0604064490 Beijing in English to East and South Africa 1700 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] Over the past year, the Chinese Government has released many people who were detained as a result of last June's riot. The former detainees included some college students. How are these students today? Radio

Beijing's (Guan Sumei) talked to several released students from the Beijing University. And (Zhang Ze) has the story.

[Begin (Zhang Ze) recording] (Guo Xiaopu) is a fourth-year geology student. He violated martial law and was involved in the Beijing riot last June, but he has been released, and he now is at school. Guo Xiaopu is busy catching up with courses and preparing his final thesis.

(Guo Xiaopu) said: The whole thing was (?covered) by rumors.

(Guo Xiaopu) said his mistake was the influence by the rumors spread by the illegal Students Autonomous Union. While in custody, he learned the truth of the riot. He now realizes that the government's reaction was inevitable and correct.

The government's public security bureau detained those people, including students, for their involvement in the turmoil last June. Detainees who were released without sentencing were not considered criminals or ex-prisoners under Chinese law. The detention period for the students we talked to lasted as long as several months. Released student Guo Xiaopu said his detention taught him an important lesson.

(Guo Xiaopu) said: Now I still can study in prescribed order at school.

(Guo Xiaopu) said he had never thought he could return to the Beijing University. He said he will treasure the opportunity of studying in the University, and will never believe in any rumors. He said only the fact is the truth.

(Guo Shanghua) is a second-year student at the Economic Administration Department. He joined last year's demonstrations and sit-in protests, and distributed antigovernment leaflets after the June riot. He was released from custody on 20 December.

(Guo Shanghau) now believed that his detention was necessary. He realized that those [who] planned the riot took advantage of students' enthusiasm. He felt deeply sorry for what he did.

(Guo Shanghau) comes from a farmer's family. Both of his parents are illiterate. He was the first university student in his family. He was grateful that the government gave him the opportunity to go to college. He said it was wrong to take actions against the government.

(Wang Lei) was also detained for violating Beijing's martial law. He spent only 10 days in custody, and was able to graduate from the Beijing University last year. He now works at the University's technology company.

(Wang Lei) said the police treated him courteously, and explained why he had been taken into custody. (Wang Lei) now is satisfied with his job.

(Cui Xinyan) is in charge of the Student Administration at the University. He said all students, including those

who had returned from custody, were now working very hard. He said the State Education Commission had instructed the school to provide for all students who had been released. Some of them should have graduated last year. The University had arranged for them to graduate this year if possible. Second- and third-year students had been able to rejoin their proper grade level after taking last year's final examination. [end (Zhang Ze) recording]

Three Soldiers Sentenced to Prison for Sabotage

HK0604012990 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 15 Mar 90 p 3

[Report by Pan Shenzhong (3382 0524 1813): "Three Soldiers Sentenced to 10 Years, Seven Years, and Three Years Imprisonment for Sabotaging Military Facilities"]

[Text] Peng Dingcheng, Zhou Xianghui, and Zhang Songyue, three soldiers of a ground service unit of the Nanjing air force have recently been sentenced to ten, seven, and three years imprisonment respectively by the Military Court for dismantling essential military facilities and equipment and stealing a large amount of military material for the sake of money during their service.

From October 1988 to March 1989, Peng, Zhou, and Zhang committed crimes at the airport on numerous occasions individually or in collaboration. They dismantled 18 complex meteor-landing lights and two generating sets and cut 2,900 meters of cable. They sold most of the dismantled facilities and stolen material to the local salvage station and peasants. When the case was cracked, the three offenders were discharged from active military service. In light of the provisions of the law, the relevant army departments revoked the discharge order and took back their discharge certificates and pension. In accordance with the law, the Military Court held the three offenders responsible for the crime and deprived them of their military titles.

Organization to Promote 'Non-Governmental' Ties

HK0604043690 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
6 Apr 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Zhang Ping]

[Text] China's first people-to-people diplomatic organization is set to promote non-governmental contacts with other countries—at a time when China's relations with some foreign countries are "not all as desired."

Han Nianlong, President of the 41-year-old Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA), said that when official diplomatic relations had run into some difficulties, non-governmental diplomacy "becomes more important in improving mutual understanding" between China and the outside world.

Han, a veteran diplomat, told CHINA DAILY that CPIFA would take flexible measures to open up more contact channels and invite more influential people to China in a bid to strengthen the unofficial diplomatic work.

He said he believed that under the current situation, his institute could do more work.

Founded shortly after liberation in December 1949, under the auspices of the late Premier Zhou Enlai, CPIFA has maintained extensive contacts with statesmen, diplomats, public figures and scholars, and foreign affairs institutes in many countries.

In the 40 years since its founding, Han said, CPIFA had received 1,400 foreign delegations from 100 countries. The institution had also made friends of many foreign dignitaries. More than 100 former heads of state or government, 300 leaders of political parties and 400 delegations of former congressmen had visited China as the guests of the institute.

Han said the institute had recently received a delegation of former U.S. Congressmen; some members of the delegation had written to him after their visit to say they had found the situation in China very stable.

Besides the promotion of people-to-people diplomatic contacts, CPIFA has also conducted studies on international problems and foreign policy.

Han said the institute published a quarterly English-language round-up of foreign affairs and had close relations with international studies institutes and experts in the United States and Western European and Asian countries.

Over the past decade the institute had invited more than 100 academic delegations to take part in forums and seminars on international political and economic issues.

Last month, the President said, CPIFA and the Association of America-China Relations sponsored a three-day seminar on Sino-American relations.

During a lively debate, diplomatic experts from both countries had expressed their views on the improvement of bilateral relations, and Han said he believed mutual understanding was improved.

East Region

Fujian Holds Party Building Seminar

HK0604024990 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Excerpts] A provincial theoretical seminar on party building with the focus on studying Deng Xiaoping's works on party building was held at the provincial party committee party school this morning.

The seminar was jointly sponsored by the Organizational Department and Party Building Office of the provincial party committee as well as the provincial party building school.

Yuan Qitong, provincial party committee deputy secretary, and provincial party committee Standing Committee members Lin Kaiqin, He Shaochuan and (Wang Guisheng) attended the meeting and discussed problems with more than 100 theoretical and practical workers on party building from many areas of the province and other provinces. On behalf of the provincial party committee, (Wang Jianxiang), a member of its Standing Committee and head of its Organizational Department, delivered a speech entitled: "Conscientiously Study Deng Xiaoping's Works on Party Building, Adopt Practical Measures to Strengthen the Research of Party Building Theory." Other provincial party committee leaders attending the meeting made important remarks too.

All provincial party committee leaders pointed out: The book of Deng Xiaoping's works on party building, based on the Marxist theory of party building, inherits and carries forward valuable experience that our party has accumulated in the long time of revolution and construction, creatively resolves the question of how to strengthen party building under the condition of holding office, carrying out reform and opening up to the outside world and a series of problems on state power, and sums them up from the theoretical points of view. The book provides us with ideological and theoretical guidance for our study and research of party building theory and for further strengthening party building. At present our party is in an extremely crucial period of development and is facing an unprecedented challenge and test. Under such circumstances, we should conscientiously study Deng Xiaoping's works on party building and take practical measures to strengthen the study, research, and propaganda of party building theory. This is of outstanding importance to us.

Provincial party committee leaders emphasized: In studying Deng Xiaoping's works on party building, we should pay attention to mastering its essence and lay emphasis on strengthening and improving the party's leadership, building the party ideologically, opposing erroneous tendencies, strengthening the ranks of cadres and leading bodies so that leadership at all levels is firmly controlled in the hands of cadres who really adhere to Marxism and have both ability and political

integrity, inheriting and carrying on the party's fine traditions to build closer relations between the party and the people, encouraging democracy within the party, improving democratic centralism and enforcing party discipline.

Provincial party committee leaders hoped party committees at different levels would give more leadership and vigorous support to the activities of studying party building theory and provide the theoretical work on party building with a good environment and conditions. [passage omitted]

Local Elections: Big Issue on Shanghai Campuses

OW0504123890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1053 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] Shanghai, April 5 (XINHUA)—Yan Shuang, 25, a postgraduate at Shanghai's Fudan University, became a deputy to a district People's Congress for the first time in a recent local election.

On March 30 he was elected a deputy to the 10th People's Congress of the Yangpu District in the Fudan University student, or the 224th electoral, ward in the district of Shanghai, China's largest metropolis.

Along with Yan, two other students at Fudan were elected in the same ward.

Yan's profile, exhibited on a glass-fronted billboard at the gate of the university, read: "Yan Shuang, a postgraduate in political science, has studied the work of the people's congresses in the Yangpu and Zhabei Districts. In the spring of 1989 Yan attended the first academic seminar for students from the Chinese mainland, Taiwan and Hong Kong held in Hong Kong. At the seminar he delivered a paper entitled, "Reform and Development of the People's Congress System on the Mainland."

"It is not easy to be elected a deputy to the district People's Congress," said Yan, adding, "I have devoted most of my time to the election over the past month."

The election of deputies to local people's congresses for a three-year term started in early March. District and county people's congresses are the basic power organizations under the Chinese People's Congress system.

Han Minsheng, a teacher at the university and a member of a committee set up to oversee the election, said that three deputies were elected from four candidates chosen from 8,347 student voters.

The election in the student ward went through five rounds, with 696 nominated initially.

One of the nominees, Xie Yang, explained that the election was fair. He said, "Our students got to know the background of the candidates mainly from our university's broadcasting system, leaflets and their speeches to voters."

The local election has become a hot topic among students at Fudan since the new semester started in February, Han said.

When the four candidates met their voters in several meetings, they were bombarded with a lot of questions.

Yan recalled, "I was really moved by the enthusiasm of my fellows when some 400 of them came to meet our candidates on the night of March 27 despite torrential rain."

Chen Erqiang, who was a deputy to the last three-term district People's Congress, said he was satisfied that in his previous term the proposals he and other deputies raised about pollution control, traffic improvement and the setting up of more shops had all been adopted by the district government.

Yan said, "The significance of the local election is not confined to election of deputies. I view the election as a process of democracy on the campus."

On March 30, polling day, the election was the center of attraction on the campus, with colored flags fluttering and the singing of the national anthem. Some 7,463 of the Fudan University students went to the polls in their ward, accounting for 89 percent of the total voters.

Shanghai Schedules Standing Committee Meeting

OW0604004990 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
1000 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] At a press briefing held on 4 April, (Xi Zuxiong), deputy secretary general of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, said: The 17th Session of the Ninth Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee will open on 6 April. The chairman's meeting suggested that the major agenda of this forthcoming standing committee session should be to relay the guidelines of the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress; to discuss and approve the decision on the date of the opening of the Third Session of the Ninth Municipal People's Congress; to hear a report on the preparations for the Third Session of the Ninth Municipal People's Congress; to discuss and approve the provisional regulations governing the (Caohejing) new technology development zone in Shanghai Municipality and the regulations governing the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee's appointments and dismissals of state functionaries; to revise manuscripts of the drafts of two sets of local regulations; and to examine and approve the revised manuscripts of the report on the work of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. The coming standing committee session will also examine and approve appointments and dismissals.

Central-South Region

Guangdong Secretary Lin Ruo Attends Party

HK2203101590 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial
Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Mar 90

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening, the Guangdong Delegation to the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh National People's Congress held an evening party in Beijing House in Beijing. [passage omitted]

Guangdong deputies to the NPC, including Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, Ye Xuanping, deputy secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently governor of Guangdong, Luo Tian, chairman of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Xie Fei, deputy secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, Yang Li, vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Zhu Shenglin and Yu Fei, members of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, sang the song "Socialism Is Good" at yesterday's evening party, thus pushing the evening party to its climax.

Guangdong Holds Propaganda Symposium

HK0604040390 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial
Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] At the Guangdong Provincial Symposium on Situation Education, Huang Hao, member of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently director of the Propaganda Department of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, demanded that all the cadres engaged in propaganda and ideological work in Guangdong greatly carry out propaganda on the current international situation and domestic situation, step up ideological education among the people, and mobilize all positive factors in the society to safeguard and develop political stability and unity in Guangdong.

The three-day Guangdong Provincial Symposium on Situation Education concluded in Guangzhou yesterday. A total of more than 120 people, including directors of the propaganda departments of various city CPC committees in Guangdong, secretaries of the CPC committees of various Guangdong-based institutions of higher learning, and responsible persons in charge of propaganda work in various provincial party and government organs, attended the symposium.

Comrade Huang Hao delivered a speech at the symposium.

In his speech, Comrade Huang Hao mainly discussed the question of carrying out education on current situation and on maintaining social stability in Guangdong and stressed that the current ideological and political work must give pride of place to education on the current international situation and domestic situation.

Comrade Huang Hao said that since people desire stability at present, social stability undoubtedly has an important bearing on the immediate interests of the Chinese people and on the future of China's socialist cause. Therefore, Guangdong's propaganda work, education work, and other types of work must aim at safeguarding social stability. To this end, redoubled efforts must be made to carry out ideological and political work in a more flexible and down-to-earth manner.

Editorial Views Guangxi Ties With Masses

HK0304052890 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 March 90

[Text] Today, GUANGXI RIBAO published an editorial entitled "Practically Strengthen Ties between the CPC and the People."

The editorial said that shortly after the conclusion of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the Eighth Plenary Session of the Fifth Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee was convened.

The eighth plenary session discussed and approved the "Decision of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee on Implementing the Spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and Strengthening Ties between the CPC and the People," this being an important measure taken by the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee in a bid to implement to the letter the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. The CPC organizations at all levels and the broad masses of the CPC members, especially the CPC leading cadres at all levels, in Guangxi must conscientiously study, comprehend, and implement to the letter the "Decision" made by the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee. In order to practically strengthen ties between the CPC and the people, all the comrades in Guangxi must ideologically and theoretically understand the great importance of this question and study, grasp, and apply the Marxist mass line.

Practically strengthening ties between the CPC and the people is a demand put forward by the CPC on each and every CPC member, especially on the CPC leading cadres at all levels. Therefore, each and every comrade must adopt a serious approach to this question in the spirit of the party rectification movement.

All the participants at the Eighth Plenary Session of the Fifth Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee took the lead in developing the spirit of the party rectification movement. On the basis of conscientiously studying and comprehending the spirit of a series of instructions of the central authorities, all the participants attending the eighth plenary session summed up their experiences and lessons in light of the realities in Guangxi. As a result, all the participants came to see both the achievements made by the CPC in maintaining close links with the masses and the existing problems in

this regard so as to have put forward new tasks relating to this question and formulated relevant measures in this regard.

The CPC organizations at all levels in Guangxi must conscientiously organize the CPC members to study the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the "Decision" made by the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee in light of their ideological realities and the realities of their work so as to enable the broad masses of the CPC members, especially the CPC leading cadres, to consciously forge closer ties with the masses. In order to practically strengthen ties between the CPC and the people, it is necessary to simultaneously carry out theory study, rectification, and reform and take actual actions to enhance the existing ties between the CPC and the people.

The editorial finally said that the year 1990 is a year in which the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform will enter a crucial stage. Guangxi faces a lot of glorious but arduous tasks. Therefore, the CPC organizations at all levels and each and every CPC member in Guangxi must play an exemplary role and lead the masses to make concerted efforts to accomplish all these tasks. We believe that in wake of the conclusion of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Fifth Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, the CPC Central Committee's call for strengthening ties between the CPC and the people will soon become a conscious action on the part of all the CPC members in Guangxi. We also believe that more than 41 million people of all nationalities in Guangxi will unite more closely and strive to win new victories in Guangxi's socialist construction cause with redoubled confidence.

Guangxi Invites Parties To Discuss Problems

HK0604035990 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Excerpt] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, the regional party committee held a discussion meeting on democratic consultation on 3 April.

Regional Party Committee Secretary Chen Huiguang presided over the meeting, at which the spirit of the recent Eighth Plenary Session of the Fifth Guangxi Regional Party Committee was conveyed to leaders of Guangxi branches of various democratic parties and the regional federation for industry and commerce. Participants in the meeting discussed how to convene the Third Session of the Seventh Guangxi Regional People's Congress and the Third Session of the Sixth Guangxi Regional Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee, and the question of electing the chairman of the Guangxi Regional People's Government and by-electing leaders for the regional CPPCC committee.

After Zhong Jiazuo, a member of the regional party committee Standing Committee and its secretary-general, conveyed the spirit of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Fifth Regional Party Committee at the meeting, Chen Huiguang delivered a speech.

In his speech, he sincerely hoped democratic parties and federation for industry and commerce of our region would continue to give full play to their role under the leadership of the CPC, help the regional party committee implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on strengthening the ties between the party and the people, and make their contributions in consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, intensifying the building of a clear government, punishing corruption, promoting economic improvement and rectification and deepened reform, and invigorating the economy. he also said: Making a success of the Third Session of the Seventh Regional People's Congress and the Third Session of the Sixth Regional CPPCC Committee will be of great significance to the task of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order and deepening the reform in our region in the days to come. Democratic parties and the federation for industry and commerce should work with concerted effort to turn the coming meetings into the ones demonstrating unity and democracy and dealing with concrete matters relating to work, and do a good job of the work of electing chairman of the regional people's government and by-electing leaders for the regional CPPCC committee.

Finally, Chen Huiguang said with full confidence that the regional party committee is resolved to lead the people of all nationalities of the region under the leadership of the party Central Committee to make a success of all fields of work relating to Guangxi by taking economic construction as the central tasks, persisting in the reform and opening up policies and consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity. [passage omitted]

Hainan Completes Spring Conscription Work

HK0604034790 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Hainan has successfully completed her spring conscription work. So far, several thousand advanced Hainan youth have gloriously joined the People's Liberation Army [PLA].

This year's spring conscription is China's first nationwide conscription since the suppression of the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Beijing. In the course of this year's spring conscription work, the CPC committees, people's governments, and conscription organs at all levels in Hainan, with a high degree of responsibility to the state and the people, have extensively publicized "Conscription Law of the People's Republic of China" and "Regulations of Hainan Conscription Work" in newspapers, on radio and television, and in posters and carried out education on the "Lei Feng Spirit" as well as

the advanced deeds of the "Guards of the Republic" among the broad masses of the young people, thus greatly mobilizing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of the Hainan youth in joining the PLA.

This year, a total of more than 150,000 Hainan youth applied to join the PLA. The conscription organs and departments concerned at all levels in Hainan conscientiously carried out the conscription orders issued by the higher authorities, strictly enforced all the conscription-related laws and regulations, adopted a series of forceful measures aimed at building a clean government, strictly enforcing conscription disciplines, and eliminating conscription-related malpractices, carried out their conscription work in accordance with the law, strictly conducted physical and political examinations, and guaranteed the quality of this spring's conscription work.

Statistics showed that the CPC members and the Communist Youth League [CYL] members accounted for 51 percent of the total number of those who applied to join the PLA in Hainan while secondary school graduates accounted for 60 percent of the total.

Henan Secretary, Governor View Family Planning

HK0404155190 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] On 29 March, Hou Zongbin, secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, and Cheng Weigao, governor of Henan Province, wrote a letter to the Henan Provincial Conference of Directors of Family Planning Commissions, putting forward new demands on Henan's family planning work.

In their letter, they said that Henan will enter the peak period of its population growth in the first half of the 1990's. However, given the fact that family planning has yet to be strengthened at the grass-roots level, it will still face a formidable task of family planning in the 1990's. Therefore, all comrades engaged in family planning work must conscientiously implement the spirit of the letter sent by General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng to the National Conference of Directors of Family Planning Commissions, further implement to the letter the "Decision of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and the Henan Provincial People's Government on Further Strengthening Family Planning Work," strengthen confidence, adopt more forceful measures, mobilize the whole society, and further push ahead with Henan's family planning work.

The two leaders pointed out that the CPC committees and people's governments at all levels must place family planning work high on their agenda, practically strengthen leadership, and organize all departments concerned and mass organizations to make joint efforts to promote family planning work so as to fulfill the annual family planning quota, consolidate the foundation of family planning work, and regularize and systematize family planning work at all levels.

They said that beginning from 1990, family planning work must focus on fulfilling population control quotas and implementing family planning plans, thus laying a solid foundation for family planning. While laying a solid foundation for family planning work, Henan must waste no time in reviewing all existing family planning policies, strictly enforcing state laws and regulations, and ensuring that existing family planning policies are implemented through to the grass-roots level. Henan should actively and simultaneously promote both the work of helping the poor and family planning work so as to achieve more successes in economic development and population control.

Hunan Meeting Urges Closer Ties With People

HK0504014190 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Excerpts] The 10th Plenary Session of the Fifth CPC Hunan Provincial Committee was held in Changsha from 28 to 30 March.

The session listened to and studied the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and discussed concrete measures in line with actual conditions in our province for implementation of the spirit.

Five members and alternate members of the provincial party committee attended the session. Attending it as observers were members of the provincial advisory commission; members of the provincial discipline inspection commission; party-member responsible cadres of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference committee and the provincial military district who are not members of the provincial party committee, advisory commission and discipline inspection commission; secretaries of party committees at the prefectural, autonomous prefectural and city levels; administrative commissioners; heads of prefectures; and mayors; and party-member leading cadres of departments, offices, committees and bureaus directly under the provincial authorities, of universities and colleges, and of scientific research and design departments under the central ministries stationed in Hunan Province. Comrade Zhou Li, a former member of the Central Advisory Commission, was specially invited to the session as an observer.

Participants in the meeting unanimously pointed out: The decision solemnly adopted at the sixth plenary session on strengthening the ties between the party and the people enjoys the support of the party and the people and reflects the essential point in the present party building. This is of important and far-reaching significance for increasing the cohesiveness and fighting capacity of the party, conquering all sorts of difficulties we are facing, fulfilling the arduous tasks undertaken by the party, and ensuring the maintenance of long-term political stability in the party and country. They all pledged to earnestly implement the decision in their work in the future.

The meeting also discussed some systems under which members of the provincial party committee Standing Committee will be able to strengthen their ties with the masses of the people.

Provincial party committee Secretary Xiong Qingquan presided over the session on the morning of 28 March and Deputy Secretary Sun Wensheng conveyed the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and of the important speeches made by Comrades Jiang Zemin and Li Peng at the session.

Provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Yang Zhengwu chaired the meeting on the morning of 30 March, at which both provincial party committee Secretary Xiong Qingquan and Deputy Secretary Chen Bangzhu delivered an important speech.

Xiong Qingquan pointed out in his speech: We are now faced with a serious and complicated situation, both at home and abroad, so we have to keep sober-minded. No matter how changeable the world situation will be and no matter what difficulties we will come across, we should keep firm faith in socialism, have unshaken confidence in the party's leadership, adopt correct counter-moves and measures and do our work well in a down-to-earth manner so that we will be able to stand rock-firm in the face of all sorts of stormy waves. Xiong Qingquan said: Now maintaining stability is our overriding task. To maintain political, economic and social stability, in the final analysis, we should concentrate on economic development. This is the foundation for political and social stability. For this reason, we should attach great importance to it and spare no efforts to do a good job of it. The key to implementing the decision of the sixth plenary session, he added, lies in strengthening party building, namely, party organizations and party-member leading cadres at all levels of the province should understand and strengthen the importance and urgency of strengthening the ties between the party and the people from the high plane of carrying out the party's basic working line and maintaining long-term political stability in our country, they should play an exemplary role in implementing the decision. In the process of implementing the decision, what we should specially emphasize is that leaders at different levels should lay stress on studying again the mass viewpoint and the mass line of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, pay attention to going down to the grass-roots units and immersing themselves among the masses to help them surmount worries and difficulties, do actual deeds and solve problems which they feel urgent and difficult.

On behalf of the provincial party committee Standing Committee, Comrade Chen Bangzhu made some six suggestions on how to implement the sixth plenary session spirit across the province.

1. Party members and cadres should be organized in real earnest to study the decision of the sixth plenary session. Enhancing the level of consciousness in maintaining links with the masses is a prominent task ahead party

organizations at different levels. Every party member and cadre should study again in depth and be reeducated with the mass line followed by the party, with the focus on solving the issue of stand as a matter of fundamental importance so that they will firmly cherish the Marxist mass viewpoint. [passage omitted]

2. Party members and cadres should immerse themselves among the masses and rely on them to do work well on a solid basis so as to strive to maintain and develop political, economic and social stability across the province. A pressing matter of the moment is to get a clear understanding of the situation, work with even greater morale and further mobilize and organize cadres on different fronts to go down to the grass-roots units—rural areas, enterprises, schools and residential districts—to maintain deep ties with the masses of the people, listen to their voices, conduct serious investigation and study, publicize the party's principles and policies, help them solve practical problems and bring all tasks to finality without delay. First, it is necessary to give a boost to agriculture and strive for bumper harvests this year by every possible means. Second, it is necessary to maintain a moderate growth of industrial production while readjusting the industrial structure and achieving better economic returns. Third, efforts must be made to enliven channels for commodity circulation and put an end to the sluggish market. The crux to stabilizing the economy lies in keeping the party's policies and the people's minds stable and arousing the enthusiasm of the masses. The provincial party committee and government have declared no changes in seven aspects of the rural policies. Now vigorous efforts should be made to carry them out thoroughly. Some policies adopted for invigorating enterprises should also be kept stable and carried out further.

3. Continuous efforts must be made to grasp firmly party building, strengthen the effort for a clear government, work hard to overcome negative and corrupt phenomena and win trust from the masses of the people with actions. [passage omitted]

4. Unremitting efforts should be made to intensify socialist ideological education in rural areas and maintain closer ties with peasants in practice. The work of intensifying socialist ideological education in rural areas should be taken as a matter of fundamental importance for improving cadres' work style, going deep among the masses and promoting the building of the two civilizations in rural areas so as to lead and push forward all undertakings in the rural areas. Socialist ideological education should also be intensified, aside from rural areas, in schools, institutions and enterprises as well as in cities and towns and residential districts.

5. Socialist democracy should be developed and the socialist legal system perfected to widen the channels for links with the masses of the people and ensure that the implementation of policies and decisions is in the interests of the people. It is necessary to preserve and perfect the system of the people's congress; further strengthen

the CPC-led multiparty cooperation and political consultation system; maintain closer ties with various democratic parties, the federation for industry and commerce and people of all circles and all nationalities; give full play to the role of mass organizations—the federation of trade unions, the Communist Youth League and Women's federation—as a bridge between the party and the people; make earnest efforts to strengthen the work of handling letters and visits from the people; pay attention to and support the public media in promptly and accurately reflecting the people's opinions and demands and exposing and criticizing in accordance with the relevant regulations any behavior of running counter to the party's line, principles and policies, violating the state laws and seriously encroaching on the interests of the people; give correct guidance to public opinions and bring the supervisory role of public opinions into full play, vigorously encourage party-member cadres, and party-member leading cadres in particular, to go deep among people of all circles to make bosom friends with them and widen the circle of their life and their field of vision. [passage omitted]

6. Leading bodies should be consolidated in real earnest so as to ensure that leadership at different levels is really controlled by those who are loyal to Marxism, serve the people wholeheartedly and maintain close ties with the masses of the people. To this end, we should chiefly grasp three links at the present moment. First, continuous efforts should be made to subject cadres at the county and departmental levels and their reserves to a good test in an overall and deepgoing manner. Second, leading bodies should be well readjusted and replenished in accordance to the policy of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent and the principle of having both ability and political integrity and those who stick to the viewpoints and stand of bourgeois liberalization, take a fence-sitting attitude toward cardinal questions of right and wrong, manipulate power, be derelict of duty and fall into corruption and bribe-taking, should be resolutely removed from the leading bodies. At the same time, cadres, and younger cadres in particular, who keep to the stand of Marxism at the crucial moment, unfailingly combat bourgeois liberalization, have both ability and political integrity and are supported by the masses of the people, should be promoted to leading posts. Third, efforts should be made to raise the ideological level and improve the work style of leading bodies. At present, stress must be laid on educating leading cadres at different levels with the fundamental theory of Marxism and helping leading bodies increase the ability to raise their level and restrain themselves. At the same time, it is necessary to consolidate the primary party organizations.

Hunan Discusses Power Supply Situation

OW0304143790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2210 GMT 19 Mar 90

[By XINHUA reporter Yang Shanqing (2799 0810 3237) and HUNAN RIBAO reporter Cao Zhongxue (2580 0112 1331)]

[Text] Changsha, 18 Mar (XINHUA)—The Changsha City Government of Hunan Province invited the responsible comrades of the provincial and the city electric power supply departments and of Changsha City and Wangcheng County to a joint meeting on 15 March. The comrades present studied once again Premier Li Peng's instruction on Changsha's rural electric power supply. They adopted effective measures to alleviate the electricity shortage problem about which the peasants are concerned.

XINHUA transmitted a report on 26 February that Zhou Houqi, a Hunan village woman, wrote Premier Li Peng about an electricity shortage in the rural areas, and the premier and the central and local departments concerned attached importance to her letter. The report had strong repercussions in Changsha. The city government promptly adopted measures to improve the electricity supply to Zhou Houqi's village. The villagers are very pleased that there were only 58 hours of power outage in last 20 days. At the same time, the city government has assigned cadres to do surveys in rural areas, conduct experiments on alternate electricity supply for lighting between two selected villages, compute data on the alternate power supply, and work out a feasible rural power supply plan.

The meeting decided that electricity should be used in a planned and frugal way. Both the provincial and the city power supply departments should make overall arrangements to allocate a certain amount of electric power to alleviate the power shortage in rural areas.

- Priority should be given to the supply of power for antidrought irrigation, flood prevention water drainage, and chemical fertilizer production.
- Power for lighting will be supplied to villages on a rotational basis, with each village getting electricity for 10 to 12 days a month. More electricity will be supplied during the high water season when more electricity is generated. Rural enterprises should avoid using electricity when power supply for lighting is at a peak.
- It is necessary to improve rural power supply facilities, improve their management, improve the quality of service, ensure safe electricity consumption, reduce

accidents, advocate rational electricity consumption and rational electricity price, and reduce peasants' burdens.

- It is necessary to pay more attention to propaganda and education, adopt administrative, economic and technical measures to improve the management of urban power consumption, prevent waste of electric power, and call on the more than 300,000 urban families to each cut back by one light bulb in order to support rural power supply.

Hunan Meeting Stresses Family Planning Work

HK0304154590 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Xiong Qingquan, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Chen Bangzhu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor, jointly wrote a letter yesterday to the provincial meeting for directors of planned parenthood committees, pointing out that the focal point of family planning work must be placed on the rural areas, and the difficult point lies in the grass-roots units. The party committees and governments at all levels must take effective and practical measures to train basic level cadres in charge of birth control, and improve relevant work at the basic level. (Yang Mingzhi), provincial party committee standing committee member and director of the provincial family planning commission, read out the letter at the meeting. Xiong Qingquan and Chen Bangzhu pointed out in their letter that all levels of party committees and governments must heighten their consciousness of population growth and per-capita demand, which is the guiding ideology for taking the per-capita living standard as a yardstick to judge a cadre's performance. It is necessary to set up a system in which the leadership assumes full responsibility for family planning work, exercises management of population quotas, and regards the cadres' achievements in family planning work as an important criterion for assessing their virtue. Both leaders called on all localities to set family planning work on the course of the rule by law as soon as possible. In order to implement the Hunan Ordinance on Family Planning, and vigorously straighten things out in the relevant field, the departments concerned should deal with all cases in violation of family planning over the years, gradually setting up a new order of controlling birth according to law. The meeting ended yesterday. Vice Governor Zhuo Kangning also made a speech on the letter.

Southwest Region

Guizhou Party Chief Views Economic Difficulties

HK0604023590 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] At a provincial meeting of exchanging experience of key industrial enterprises yesterday, provincial party committee Secretary Liu Zhengwei pointed out: To extricate our province from the present economic predicament, first we should improve the environment of macroeconomic control, and second we should help enterprises consolidate themselves. He also hoped all cadres and workers on the industrial front of the province would sum up their experience, work with even greater morale and [words indistinct].

In his speech, Liu Zhengwei first dwelt upon what the industrial and transport front of our province achieved last year in economic improvement and rectification and expressed thanks to all workers and staff members for their great contributions in keeping operations stable, increasing the supply of essential products and increasing budgetary income. Then he pointed out that on the industrial and transport front of our province, now there is a drop in output, production costs are on the rise, and products are kept long in stock. He hoped all workers would cast off mental burdens and learn from some advanced enterprises and outstanding entrepreneurs to brace themselves up, work hard to tap internal potential, and overcome difficulties.

Liu Zhengwei emphasized four problems in his speech. First is to implement well business law and continue to improve the system of overall leadership by the factory. Second is to preserve and further perfect the contracted managerial responsibility system for enterprises. Third is to lose no time and step up the readjustments of the product mix. Fourth is to truly improve the office work style, and that leading cadres take the lead in going down to the grass-roots units and going deep into the realities of life.

He called on responsible comrades of prefectures, of autonomous prefectures and cities, and of departments and bureaus directly under the provincial authorities as well as leaders in charge of economic committees at the prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city levels to go down to enterprises and work there to adopt practical and effective measures to make a success of this year's industrial and transport production.

Guizhou Leaders Review Plenum Decision

HK2603043390 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Mar 90

[Excerpts] The Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon to relay the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

All the comrades attending yesterday's meeting studied the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Strengthening Ties Between the CPC and the People," summed up and exchanged the work experiences they had gained over the past year, analyzed and studied the current political and economic situations of Guizhou, and put forward this year's tasks as well.

The meeting was attended by secretaries of all the prefectural and autonomous prefectural CPC committees and all the provincial organ CPC committees in Guizhou.

Liu Zhengwei, secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee; Ding Tingmo and Long Zhiyi, deputy secretaries of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee; all the members of the Standing Committee of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee; Su Gang, chairman of the Guizhou Provincial Advisory Committee; and other provincial leaders attended the meeting. [passage omitted]

Comrade Liu Zhengwei delivered a speech at the closing ceremony of the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Zhengwei said that studying and implementing the "Decision" to the letter is an important task. In order to successfully fulfill this task, the broad masses of the CPC members and cadres must conscientiously study the "Decision" so as to further unify their understanding in accordance with the spirit of the "Decision."

Comrade Liu Zhengwei stressed that strengthening ties between the CPC and the people is a matter of vital importance to the continued existence and development of the CPC. Therefore, all comrades must make every possible endeavor to implement to the letter both the guiding ideology and the specific principles and policies laid down by the CPC Central Committee in this regard, study and implement the "Decision" in the spirit of the party rectification movement, continue to push ahead with the work of investigating and cracking major and serious cases and screening and rectifying various types of companies, concentrate efforts on resolving those issues and problems about which the broad masses of the people are most concerned, and properly handle and resolve the new situations and new problems that have emerged in the course of the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform. [passage omitted]

Comrade Liu Zhengwei called on the CPC committees and people's governments at all levels in Guizhou to brace themselves, overcome the current difficulties, and focus their work on the following four aspects: (1) The CPC committees and people's governments at all levels in Guizhou must continue to strengthen and promote Guizhou's agricultural development; (2) All areas and departments concerned in Guizhou must firmly foster the mentality of serving the people heart and soul and serving the grass-roots level; (3) Leading comrades at all

levels in Guizhou must step up their theory study and educate the broad masses of cadres and people with Marxist theories; (4) The CPC committees at all levels in Guizhou must formulate, in light of their own actual conditions, specific measures aimed at strengthening the party-building work and forging closer ties between the CPC and the people. [passage omitted]

Sichuan Reviews Central Plenum Decision

*HK2603110890 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Mar 90*

[Text] The three-day Seventh Plenary Session of the Fifth Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee concluded in Chengdu yesterday afternoon.

The session discussed and adopted the "Resolution on Conscientiously Studying and Resolutely Implementing the 'Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Strengthening Ties Between the CPC and the People'" and demanded that the CPC committees at all levels and the broad masses of CPC members in Sichuan improve their work style and practically do things for the masses.

All the participants at the session unanimously agreed that the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee solemnly put forward the demand on strengthening the existing ties between the CPC and the people to the whole party and made a decision in this regard. The "Decision" is an important document aimed at further restoring and developing the CPC's fine tradition and fine style and comprehensively strengthening the CPC's party-building work.

The session studied the "Decision" in the spirit of the party rectification movement, held discussions on the "Decision" in light of the realities in Sichuan, analyzed all the negative and corrupt phenomena currently existing within the CPC and the erroneous tendency of breaking away from the masses among some CPC members and cadres, discussed a series of specific proposals and measures aimed at implementing the "Decision," and finally formulated the following measures in this respect: 1. To organize all the CPC members and cadres in Sichuan to conscientiously study the "Decision" and carry out re-education on the Marxist mass line and the CPC's mass line so as to heighten their own consciousness in implementing the "Decision;" 2. To take immediate action to improve the work style and embody the CPC's mass line in all types of work; 3. To heighten vigilance against the erroneous tendency of breaking away from the masses and strive to eliminate inner-party corruption and other erroneous tendencies; 4. To serve the people heart and soul and practically do things for the masses.

Yang Rudai, secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, delivered an important speech at the session.

In his speech, Comrade Yang Rudai pointed out that the "Decision" is a new summation as well as a new development of the CPC's mass line. All comrades in Sichuan must study and implement to the letter the "Decision" in the spirit of the party rectification movement.

Comrade Yang Rudai laid particular stress on the following aspects: 1. All comrades must adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice, fully understand the importance and urgency of strengthening the existing ties between the CPC and the people in light of actual conditions and ideological realities, and heighten understanding in this respect; 2. All comrades must personally take the lead in implementing the "Decision" in light of actual conditions; 3. To resolutely overcome all erroneous tendencies of breaking away from the masses; 4. To practically do things for the masses.

All the Sichuan-based members of the Central Advisory Committee, members of the Sichuan Provincial Advisory Committee, members of the Sichuan Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, CPC-member responsible comrades of various provincial departments, and CPC-member responsible comrades of various prefectures of Sichuan also attended yesterday's session as non-voting delegates.

Tibet's Hu Discusses 1989 Riots, Development

*OW0304145990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1441 GMT 3 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (XINHUA)—Stability and development are the two major tasks for China's Tibet Autonomous Region. Hu Jintao, secretary of the Chinese Communist Party's Tibet Regional Committee said here today.

In an interview with reporters from Hong Kong and Taiwan, Hu said that the fundamental interests of the two million people of various nationalities in Tibet depend on long-term social stability in the region.

The Tibetan people have learned from their past experiences especially the chaotic "Cultural Revolution" from 1966 to 1976 and the rioting last year that stability is indispensable to Tibet's development, Hu said.

Although great progress has been made in the past 30 years, especially the last decade, Hu noted, Tibet still faces a challenging task in developing its economy since some local people still live in poverty and local productive forces are still backward due to historical and geographic reasons.

To help Tibet accelerate its economic development, the central government has granted a series of special policies and flexible measures for Tibet in the past decade, which have greatly benefited the Tibetan people and won support from them, Hu stressed.

Citing some of the preferential policies, Hu said that farmland in Tibet is contracted out to rural households

while herdsmen are allowed to engage in individual management and both practices will remain unchanged for a long period to come.

In addition, Tibetans are exempted from taxes on agriculture and animal husbandry, while some collective and individual enterprises in the region are exempted from industrial and commercial tax for a certain period of time.

Hu also told the reporters that the central government has adopted special policies concerning the development of culture and education in Tibet and the training of Tibetan officials and professionals.

Hu promised that the regional party committee and government will devote their efforts to further implementing the preferential policies and measures granted by the central government.

Yunnan Ends Nationality Affairs Conference

HK0504062590 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] The Yunnan Provincial Conference of Directors of Nationalities Commissions at Prefectural, Autonomous Prefectural, and City Levels concluded in Kunming yesterday afternoon.

Yin Jun, deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, and Zhao Tingguang, vice governor of Yunnan Province, attended and delivered speeches at the conference respectively.

The conference relayed the spirit of the National Conference of Directors of Nationalities Commissions. The nationalities commissions at prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city levels exchanged their work experiences and planned this year's work.

The conference held that under the leadership of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and the Yunnan Provincial People's Government, Yunnan's nationality work has made much headway over the past year. The situation in all the areas inhabited by ethnic minorities in Yunnan has remained stable. Nationality solidarity in those areas has been further strengthened. Economic construction and cultural undertakings in those areas have also been further promoted.

Over the past year, in light of the realities in various areas inhabited by ethnic minorities, the nationalities commissions at all levels in Yunnan have made every possible attempt to help solve a number of special problems in the areas inhabited by ethnic minorities. By implementing a series of austerity measures, the nationalities commissions at all levels in Yunnan have given financial support totaling 9.54 million yuan to the construction of a total of 14 projects in the areas inhabited by ethnic minorities, thus giving a powerful impetus to the economic development of those areas.

Moreover, the nationalities commissions at all levels in Yunnan have also cooperated and coordinated with the departments concerned at all levels in Yunnan in promoting educational and cultural development in the areas inhabited by ethnic minorities, stepped up the implementation of "Law of Autonomy in Areas Inhabited by Ethnic Minorities," explored ways and means aimed at providing classified guidance over the nationality work, and accelerated the development of various undertakings in the areas inhabited by ethnic minorities.

The conference emphatically pointed out that in 1990, Yunnan's nationality work must focus on the following aspects: 1. To maintain solidarity and stability in all the areas inhabited by ethnic minorities; 2. To enable leaders at all levels to fully understand the protractedness and importance of the nationality work; 3. To practically strengthen the leadership of the CPC committees and people's governments over the nationality work; 4. To carry out re-education on Marxist nationality outlook and Marxist nationality and religious policies; 5. To strictly distinguish between two different types of contradictions and timely and properly handle all types of contradictions in the areas inhabited by ethnic minorities; 6. To solve problems at the grassroots level; 7. To give precedence over economic construction; 8. To push ahead with economic development in the areas inhabited by ethnic minorities.

The conference demanded that all comrades engaged in the nationality work in Yunnan overcome difficulties, strive forward, carry out nationality work in a down-to-earth manner, and make greater contributions to the maintenance of prosperity and stability in Yunnan and to the overall development of Yunnan's economy.

North Region

Beijing People's Congress Closes 9 Mar

SK0604063190 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
10 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] After triumphantly fulfilling all scheduled items on the agenda, the seven-day third session of the ninth Beijing Municipal People's Congress successfully ended yesterday afternoon amid the playing of the Internationale. The congress session called on the people of various nationalities throughout the municipality to enhance spirit, work with one heart and one mind, overcome difficulties on the way ahead, and win new victories in the capital's socialist modernization drive under the guidance of the spirit of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

At 1430 that afternoon, Li Ximing, executive chairman of the congress session, declared the session open. Taking seats on the front row of the rostrum were executive chairmen of the congress session including Zhao Pengfei, Li Qiyang, Wang Guang, Li Jinmin, Ma Yaoji, Li Guang, Xia Qinlin, Xing Jun, Tan Yizhi, Tao Dayong, Pu Jixiu, Chen Mingshao, and Rong Yi.

A total of 743 deputies attended the session. The session adopted a resolution on the work report of the Beijing Municipal People's Government, a resolution on the fulfillment of the 1989 national economic and social development plan of Beijing Municipality and on the 1990 plan, a resolution on the fulfillment of the 1989 Beijing Municipal financial budgets and on the 1990 financial budgets, a resolution on the work report of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and a resolution on the work reports of the Beijing Municipal People's Court and of the municipal People's Procuratorate. In addition, the session also adopted the "rules of procedure of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress," and the call on carrying out Learn-From-Lei Feng activities.

At the end of the session, Li Ximing gave a closing address. He said: Through the joint efforts of all deputies, we have attained our goal and achieved success during this session. The convocation of this people's congress session will surely produce positive influence and give impetus to further unifying thinking, enhancing people's spirit, overcoming difficulties, and mobilizing the people throughout the municipality to make continued efforts to achieve new success in maintaining political and economic stability in the capital, deepening reform, and building the socialist spiritual civilization.

Li Ximing said: The past year was very unusual during which we overcame difficulties and scored great achievements. These achievements were imbued with the hard labor and sweat of the People's Congress Standing Committee and of all deputies. During the year, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee made great contributions to safeguarding a stable and united political situation in the capital, uniting with the people

throughout the municipality to promote the building of material and spiritual civilizations in the capital, and doing all things well.

Li Ximing pointed out: During the first year of the 1990s, the people throughout our municipality will face very arduous and heavy tasks. We still have to keep up our efforts to do much hard and meticulous work in order to stabilize the capital's political situation. To successfully carry out the improvement and rectification drive and to deepen reform, we must conscientiously solve many new contradictions and new problems. The Asian games will be held in Beijing this year. This is a comprehensive and major test for all fields of work in the whole municipality, and is a good opportunity for us to strengthen the building of material and spiritual civilizations throughout the municipality. We should fully use this good opportunity to promote the development and progress of all undertakings in the capital and to strive to push the work of all aspects to a new stage. To fulfill this year's complicated and heavy tasks, we must unwaveringly uphold the party's basic line during the initial stage of socialism, strive to strengthen ideological and political work with an emphasis in the socialist ideological education, deeply carry out activities to learn from Lei Feng and to promote the Lei Feng spirit, and persist in unremittingly struggling against the bourgeois-liberalization ideological trend. Party and government leading cadres at all levels should further restore and promote the party's fine traditions and work style; maintain close ties between the party, government, and the people; overcome bureaucracy; further strengthen the building of clean governments; resolutely oppose corruption; foster an ideology of serving the grass roots and the masses; and conscientiously solve people's practical problems. The municipal party committee and the municipal government should set examples in improving leadership work style and the work style of leading organs, and enhance confidence of the broad masses of people in the party and government through solid and effective work.

Li Ximing said at the end of his speech: We will encounter many setbacks and difficulties on our way ahead. But, our goals and victories will finally be ours. Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus, let us overcome difficulties and win new victories with high fighting morale and spirit.

Hebei Holds Agricultural Work Conference 28 Feb

SK0504134690 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 1 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] The provincial agricultural work conference opened on 28 February.

Provincial Vice Governor Zhang Runshen relayed the guidelines of the national meeting to exchange experiences in comprehensive agricultural development. Yue Qifeng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor, gave a report entitled

"Mobilize the People Throughout the Province to Successfully Develop Agriculture with Concentrated Efforts." The report was composed of three parts: 1) our province's agricultural situation; 2) major tasks for our province's agricultural development; and 3) measures for our province's agricultural development.

Our province reaped a good harvest in agriculture last year, and this year a good trend of developing agriculture with concentrated efforts has emerged. Leading persons at various levels and representatives from various departments and the grass roots attending the conference were confident and determined to promote agriculture. After investigations and study, all localities have worked out plans for agricultural development, and all departments have prepared realistic measures for supporting agriculture.

Comrades attending the conference pledged to make concerted and conscientious efforts to create a province-wide upsurge in attaching importance to, supporting, and developing agriculture. The conference will be held for 4 days.

Hebei Leading Comrades Attend Commendatory Meeting

SK0604052790 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 5 Mar 90 p 1

[Excerpts] The provincial meeting to commend rural women who were outstanding in the emulation drive of learning culture and technology and comparing with one another in making achievements and contributions was held at the provincial capital of Shijiazhuang today. [passage omitted]

In 1989, our province scored remarkable achievements in this emulation drive. The whole province trained a total of 503 female key technical cadres and eliminated illiteracy among 298,000 women. About 70 percent of

young and middle-aged women in the rural areas participated in this emulation drive. Among them, 459 women learned how to master one or two technologies, 228 women became rich by applying scientific and technological achievements, and nearly 1,000 women received the primary or middle-level technical titles. [passage omitted]

Provincial leading comrades, including Xing Chongzhi, Yang Zejiang, Guo Zhi, Ye Liansong, Chen Yujie, Li Haifeng, Zhang Runshen, Li Feng, and Zhang Ruolin, attended the meeting and presented awards to the advanced units and individuals.

The Hebei Television Station carried a live broadcast of this meeting.

Hebei Governor Attends Supervision Work Conference

SK0604053190 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 7 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] The provincial administrative supervision work conference was recently held in Shijiazhuang. He Yong, minister of supervision, made a special trip to the conference and gave a speech. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and the provincial procuratorate attended the conference. Xing Chongzhi and Yue Qifeng gave speeches.

The conference called on the organs of supervision at all levels to supervise the law enforcement work during this year, to carry out anticorruption struggle, and to serve as good advisers and assistants of the governments in promoting administrative honesty.

At the conference, 31 advanced supervision units and 70 outstanding workers were commended.

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang Reviews Jiang Zemin Visit

SK0604051190 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 7 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] The provincial party committee held a standing committee meeting on the morning of 5 March to earnestly relay and study the important speeches given by General Secretary Jiang Zemin during his inspection tour in our province from 23 February to 1 March, and to make arrangements for the province to relay and implement General Secretary Jiang Zemin's important speeches.

The meeting held: During his inspection tour in our province in the cold season General Secretary Jiang Zemin visited more than 40 grass-roots units; made extensive contacts with grass-roots cadres and masses; held cordial talks with workers, peasants, intellectuals, commanders and soldiers of the Liberation Army, and grass-roots cadres to learn about their production and life; and was accorded a warm welcome. This showed that the third-generation leadership core of our party enjoys high prestige among the masses, and is immensely loved and trusted by them.

During his inspection tour in our province, General Secretary Jiang Zemin fully affirmed the work of our province. This stimulated and encouraged us. We should earnestly study, profoundly understand, and conscientiously implement his speeches; stabilize the overall situation; carry out the endeavor of improvement, rectification, and in-depth reform more successfully; strengthen party building; strengthen ideological and political work; perform still better the work of our province; make greater contributions to China's socialist revolution and construction; and live up to the ardent expectations of the party Central Committee on us.

To conscientiously implement the guidelines of General Secretary Jiang Zemin's important speeches given during his inspection tour in our province, the meeting stressed:

Party organizations at various levels should earnestly study and profoundly understand the guidelines of General Secretary Jiang Zemin's speeches, achieve unity in thinking, raise spirit, and conscientiously carry out the work in four aspects. First, they should enhance confidence and conscientiously carry out the work to stabilize the overall situation. Second, they should conscientiously implement the decision on learning from Daqing made by the provincial party committee last year, carry forward the Daqing spirit, overcome the temporary difficulties, exert earnest efforts to solve the problems in industrial and agricultural production, and facilitate a sustained and stable and coordinated economic development in our province. Third, following the requirements put forward in General Secretary Jiang Zemin's speeches, they should conscientiously improve party building. They should make new improvement in the

building of the party, the building of leading bodies, and the endeavor of maintaining honest performance of official duties. Fourth, following the example of the party's third-generation leadership core, leading cadres at various levels should further improve their work styles, go deep into the grass roots and the realities of life, conduct investigations and study, maintain close ties with the masses, and establish harmonious relations with them. They should restore and develop the fine tradition of flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the masses.

We should further advocate and learn from the Daqing spirit, and create an upsurge in learning from Daqing in all trades and professions throughout the province. First, propaganda departments and the media should give a series of reports in line with the component parts of the Daqing spirit to fully reflect the typical examples of all trades and professions in learning from the Daqing spirit in line with reality to solve practical problems. Second, following up the investigations, study, and experience summarization already conducted, special personnel should be organized to conduct further investigations and study and summarize the experiences of Daqing. Meanwhile, some learn-from-Daqing units of the cities, and all trades and professions throughout the province should be selected, and cadres of the organs directly under the province should be organized and sent to the units to help with their work. Trade unions, Communist Youth League, and women's federations should also make specific arrangements for their own study activities.

We should adopt a realistic attitude to understand and treat the appraisal made by General Secretary Jiang Zemin on our province's work. We should clearly understand that General Secretary Jiang Zemin's affirmation of our province's work is an encouragement to cadres at various levels and, instead of feeling complacent, leading cadres at various levels should compare our province's work with the work of the whole country, and find out the difference and deficiencies in order to enhance their sense of responsibility, urgency, and initiative in successfully carrying out their work.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting.

Heilongjiang's Jiamusi City Elects New Mayor

SK0504095890 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 25 Feb 90 p 1

[Text] At the fourth session of the 10th Jiamusi City People's Congress, that concluded on 24 February, Wang Zongzhang [3769 1350 3864] was elected as mayor of the city government.

Heilongjiang's Hegang City Elects New Mayor

SK0504134590 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 7 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] On 25 February 1990, the fourth session of the 10th Hegang City People's Congress elected Feng Yongxiang [7458 3057 4382] as mayor of the Hegang City People's Government.

Northwest Region

Gansu Holds Political, Legal Conference

HK0604035190 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] In 1990, Gansu's political and legal work will mainly aim at comprehensively strengthening the functions of and the role played by the political and legal departments at all levels, safeguarding the political situation of stability and unity, and maintaining social stability in Gansu. This was learned from the Gansu Provincial Conference on Political and Legal Work.

The conference held that Gansu enjoys political, economic, and social stability at present. Nonetheless, factors of instability still exist in Gansu. Gansu is facing a rigorous situation with regard to her social order at present.

The conference pointed out that political and legal departments at all levels in Gansu should continue to severely crack down on criminal activities, push ahead with the struggle against six vices, strengthen comprehensive management of social order, further step up the building of the socialist legal system and the building of the contingent of political and legal workers, and mainly crack down on the following criminal activities: 1. The criminal activities seriously threatening the safety of the masses or causing strong resentment among the masses; 2. Organized criminal activities; 3. The criminal activities adversely affecting the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, such as larceny, robbery, sabotage of production, and so on.

The conference held that Gansu's struggle against six vices should focus on pornography and drug trafficking. It is necessary to severely and timely punish all drug traffickers.

The conference also reviewed Gansu's political and legal work in 1989 and fully affirmed the achievements made by political and legal departments at all levels in Gansu in implementing to the letter the spirit of a series of instructions issued by the Central Authorities and in actively carrying out all types of political and legal work in 1989.

Shaanxi Secretary on Foreign Exchange

HK0604033790 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] In light of the realities in Shaanxi's foreign exchange management, the Shaanxi Provincial Foreign Exchange Management Bureau has recently dispatched personnel to carry out investigations and research at the grassroots level. On this basis, the bureau has already produced five investigative reports with a view to providing reliable information to the authorities' foreign exchange-related decisionmaking and foreign exchange management.

Over the past few years, Shaanxi has witnessed a continuous growth in her foreign exchange debt. As a result, a series of problems have emerged in Shaanxi's foreign exchange management. In view of this situation, the Shaanxi Foreign Exchange Management Bureau has produced a special report aimed at giving a warning to those units that have failed to repay their foreign exchange debts and advising the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government on how to strengthen Shaanxi's foreign exchange management.

Xu Shanlin, vice governor of Shaanxi, held that the report is of great value to Shaanxi's foreign exchange management. He ordered the Research Office of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government to study the report and formulate specific measures aimed at strengthening Shaanxi's foreign exchange debt management.

There is no denying the fact that Shaanxi's foreign exchange earnings have been adversely affected by her declining tourist industry over the past few years. In 1988, Shaanxi earned more than 40 million yuan from her tourist industry, which accounted for more than 70 percent of the amount of foreign exchange the state allocated to Shaanxi in the same year. In a report, the Shaanxi Provincial Foreign Exchange Management Bureau listed specific figures concerning Shaanxi's foreign exchange losses over the past few years, analyzed the causes of such losses, and put forward specific measures aimed at improving Shaanxi's foreign exchange environment and rectifying Shaanxi's foreign exchange order.

Zhang Boxing, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, highly praised the report submitted by the Shaanxi Provincial Foreign Exchange Management Bureau as "detailed and feasible."

Now "Regulations of Managing Tourism-related Foreign Exchange Earnings in Shaanxi," which was formulated by the Shaanxi Provincial Foreign Exchange Management Bureau and ratified by the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government, has been implemented on a trial basis in Shaanxi.

According to an investigation report jointly submitted by the Shaanxi Provincial Foreign Exchange Management Bureau and other departments concerned in Shaanxi, the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government has now decided to slow down the construction of all tourism-related restaurants and hotels in Shaanxi.

Shaanxi Holds Medical Conference 3 Apr

HK0604030190 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] The Shaanxi Provincial Conference on Public Health Work, which concluded in Xian yesterday, stressed that this year, Shaanxi will mainly make efforts to screen and rectify her medical market and medical order.

Over the past few years, due to an obvious weakening of ideological and political work, lack of education on medical disciplines, and imperfect reform measures, a series of medical malpractices have emerged in some areas and some units in Shaanxi. These malpractices include unauthorized medical charges, illegal medical practices, astonishingly poor quality of medical service, and so on.

In view of this situation, the conference decided that this year, medical units, medical personnel, and medical administrative departments at all levels in Shaanxi will have to re-register themselves with the authorities concerned in hopes of abolishing and rectifying unqualified medical units and dismissing unqualified medical personnel, continue to carry out a general examination of the medical charges currently in force in Shaanxi with a view to banning all illegal and unauthorized medical charges, investigate and punish people who manufacture

and sell false medicines in order to protect the life and safety of the broad masses of the people.

The conference also demanded that efforts be made to restore, establish, and consolidate medical institutions at village level with a view to stabilizing the contingent of rural doctors and cracking down on illegal medical practices in the vast rural areas of Shaanxi.

Pan Beilei, vice governor of Shaanxi, delivered a speech at the conference.

In his speech, Comrade Pan Beilei said that all the comrades concerned in Shaanxi must strive to attain the strategic goal of "medical service for all" by the year 2000 and fully mobilize the enthusiasm of all parties concerned in this regard so as to make concerted efforts to promote the development of Shaanxi's medical service.

Legislative Yuan Member Arrives in Beijing

OW0504034990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1532 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)—Wu Yung-hsiung, a member of Taiwan's "Legislative Yuan," arrived in Beijing Tuesday to begin a 10-day visit on the mainland.

Wu, 47, who was a worker and a labor movement activist, is now a Standing Committee member of Taiwan's "Labor Federation."

Patriotic Society Leader Meets CPPCC's Cheng

OW0504201990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1606 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA)—Cheng Siyuan, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], today met with Chung Shu-nan, chairman of a Taiwan patriotic society and publisher of the "SUN DAILY."

During the meeting, Cheng, who is also chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification, expressed the hope that people of insight on both sides of the Taiwan Straits will join their efforts to realize

normal and healthy exchanges in politics, culture and technology and for the reunification of the motherland in the near future.

Cheng expressed his appreciation of Chung's endeavour for the reunification of the motherland.

First Academic Culture Seminar Ends in Yunnan

OW0504201690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1538 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] Kunming, April 5 (XINHUA)—A four-day academic seminar on national culture closed today in Kunming, the capital of southwest China's Yunnan Province.

The seminar was the first of its kind held by Taiwan and mainland scholars according to one of the sponsors. Fourteen scholars from Taiwan and 28 from Yunnan participated in the seminar.

They discussed Han culture, including Confucian, Taoism and Buddhism, and the cultures of minorities in Yunnan.

The seminar was jointly sponsored by the Yunnan Academy of Social Science and Tamkang University of Taiwan.

Editorial Examines Li Peng's Warning

OW0404124190 Taipei CHINA POST in English
29 Mar 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Li Peng's Repeated Warning"]

[Text] Chinese Communist leader Li Peng reiterated his earlier warning that the Peking regime would not sit by idly if Taiwan seeks independence from China.

Li's latest remarks were reported by a Chinese language newspaper correspondent from Peking during a break in the National People Congress Tuesday. When Li was asked what concrete action Peking would take, Li replied that "We are giving you a sign now and hope you will pay attention. As for what action we would take, it would depend on how the situation developed".

Li issued his last warning on March 22 in his opening speech in the national congress in which he said that the use of force to reunify China cannot be ruled out. His warning was aimed at discouraging Taiwan independence agitators from demanding Taiwan independence.

But Li's statement of the Chinese Communist's favorite propaganda represents nothing new. It merely serves to intimidate the people of the Republic of China and those dissidents who advocate Taiwan independence.

The only difference this time is that his remarks were backed up by the reported troop movements across the Taiwan Strait. Our military should lose no time in countering such activities and get ready for any eventuality.

On the other hand, in view of the tight economic and financial situation faced by the Peking regime, it would be foolhardy for them to embark on a costly invasion of Taiwan and its offshore islands without running the risk of bankruptcy and total collapse.

It is therefore imperative for all the free nations to resist any temptation to relax their economic and military sanctions against the Peking regime allowing it to get the much-needed help from free nations or international financial institutions to enable it to finance military adventures against Taiwan. In this way, the Chinese Communist threat to Taiwan may be minimized. Otherwise, the Peking regime may well launch an actual invasion of Taiwan and violate the status and peace in the Taiwan Strait. In that case, the United States would be dragged into a war in Defense of Taiwan against its will.

Mainland Visits Approved for Functionaries

OW0504135690 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 4 Apr 90

[From "National Hookup" program]

[Text] After lifting the ban on government grassroots-level staff members' and workers' visiting their kinsmen

on the mainland, the ruling party [KMT] yesterday approved a decision to permit drivers and janitors of party branches at all levels to do so. In addition, the government authorities will soon permit state functionaries below the rank of GS-8 to visit their relatives on the mainland. The governing party will also accordingly permit full-time party workers whose ranks equate to those below GS-8 to do so.

The ruling party's Central Mainland Work Guiding Group yesterday held an emergency meeting, approved the decision that drivers and janitors of the ruling party and party branches at all levels directly under the party may, just as the administrative departments' technical workers and janitors, visit their relatives on the mainland in accordance with regulations. Those attending the emergency meeting yesterday unanimously pointed out: After the people, people's deputies at all levels, and technical workers and janitors of government departments are all permitted to visit the mainland, the drivers and janitors of all organizations under the ruling party should also be permitted to do so.

In addition, there has been an outcry from functionaries at higher levels and from full-time party workers to visit their relatives on the mainland. The ruling party has already drawn up plans to deal with this trend. It is learned that government employees below the rank of GS-8, that is, functionaries below the rank of branch chief, will be permitted to visit their relatives on the mainland. The full-time party workers whose ranks equate to those below GS-8 will also be permitted to do so.

Diplomatic Relations Restored With Lesotho

OW0504174990 Taipei CNA in English
1552 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] Taipei, April 5 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] and the Kingdom of Lesotho have restored diplomatic relations suspended seven years ago. Foreign Minister Lien Chan announced Thursday evening.

The ROC and Lesotho Governments "have decided to reestablish full diplomatic relations as of April 2 for the purpose of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two countries in conformity with the principles of international law," Lien told a press conference.

Taipei and Maseru have agreed to set up embassies in each other's countries "at a convenient and appropriate time," expected to be soon, the minister said.

Major General Justin Lekhanxa, chairman of the south African kingdom's Military Council, and ROC Special Envoy Du Ling, deputy director of the ministry's African Affairs Department, formally signed a joint communique on the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries on Monday, Lien said.

Commentary Views Li Teng-hui, Opposition Meeting

OW0504121890 Taipei International Service in English
0200 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Station commentary: "Ruling Party, Opposition Talks Go Smoothly"]

[Text] An historic, first-time meeting between President Li Teng-hui, who also heads the ruling party the Kuomintang and the chairman of the main opposition party, Huang Hsin-chieh, ended in harmony on Monday. The outcome suggests that there may be smooth sailing ahead in preparation for the National Affairs Conference, slated for July. The conference will bring together officials from both parties, as well as scholars and other experts, who will map out constitutional reforms.

Prior to Monday's meeting between the president and the leader of the opposition, there was some concern that the opposition would not be inclined to cooperate to make the conference a success. It looks now as though those fears were ungrounded and that the opposition believes it has just as important a stake in a successful outcome as the ruling party does.

The meeting was called after public discontent with the structure of the nation's aging parliamentary bodies began to rise. To head off a potential crisis, President Li announced that he would hold the National Affairs Conference and try to establish rapport with the opposition to ensure success.

The president and Mr. Huang took turns exchanging views on the fundamental issues that will shape both the agenda of the conference, and the political future of the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Li used the occasion to make public his intention to follow through on a two-year timetable for constitutional reforms. The reform package will center on removing the temporary provisions which override the Constitution, and restructuring of the Parliament by retiring senior deputies and holding all-new elections.

Li made clear, however, that the reform process must put more emphasis on direction, rather than speed. He also laid down the rule that reforms cannot compromise the national identity under the banner of the Republic of China. This confirms that Li has no intention, nor any inclination, of steering Taiwan toward independence from historic China.

The president also expressed the hope that the opposition parties will join with the Kuomintang in a spirit of harmony, and responsibility, in mapping out a sensible package of reforms in July.

Mr. Huang told Li that he would like to see an exact timetable for reform made public, soon. He pledged that the leading opposition party would act responsibly in the spirit of cooperation if the Kuomintang is sincere about leading the nation down the path of progressive reforms.

Huang also praised the president, citing his leadership and honesty in working to solve the constitutional crises on Taiwan.

News of the smooth talks between the two native sons of Taiwan give a boost to financial markets on the island. For the first time in weeks it now appears as though the political situation will cool off, and that the National Affairs Conference will have a fair shot at reaching a consensus on reform.

Still, some rough spots lie ahead. The Kuomintang believes that the Government's policy toward Mainland China should also be a central topic for discussion at July's conference; the opposition hold the opposite view. Mr. Huang, meanwhile, will need to persuade radical factions in the opposition to drop the independence line, for the sake of political harmony before, during, and after the conference.

The people, meanwhile, want both reform and stability. It looks as though it will be up to the ruling party to deliver on reform, and up to the opposition to deliver stability. The meeting between President Li and Mr. Huang is a good start for this dual-purpose process.

Hong Kong

UK Terms Basic Law 'Important Landmark'

OW0604072190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0657 GMT 6 Apr 90

[Text] London, April 5 (XINHUA)—The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region was "an important landmark" in laying the foundation for Hong Kong's future status, a British Foreign Office spokesman said here today.

The spokesman said, "The Basic Law was the product of extensive consultations over almost five years by the Chinese authorities with the people of Hong Kong."

"Although a final text had yet to be officially published," he said, "this was an important landmark in laying the foundation for Hong Kong's future status as a special administrative region of the PRC (People's Republic of China)."

The British Government has noticed "a number of changes" had been made to many provisions of the law, the spokesman said.

But he added, "We should have preferred to have seen a faster pace in the development of direct elections to the legislature than the 20 seats envisaged for 1997."

Britain's concern, he said, was to ensure that the Basic Law was consistent with the provisions of the 1984 Sino-British Joint Declaration.

"We had to remember that the Basic Law was a Chinese law designed to operate both for Hong Kong and Mainland China. The form and content of the Basic Law had to be seen against that background," he said.

"On the whole, the Basic Law was an acceptable reflection of the joint declaration," he added.

Thatcher Plans To Keep Hong Kong Prosperous

OW0504032690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1830 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] London, April 4 (XINHUA)—British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said today that Britain has a solemn duty to keep Hong Kong prosperous.

"That is our undertaking, to keep the prosperity (in Hong Kong) going," she said, adding, "I see it as a matter of solemn duty."

Her remarks came hours ahead of the publication of a bill enabling full British citizenship to be granted to up to 50,000 Hong Kong households.

Thatcher defended the government moves to give around 225,000 Hong Kong residents right of abode in Britain, saying the government had a "bounden duty."

While attending a tree-planting ceremony in central London, Thatcher told reporters she hoped that with a good deal of argument the bill "will get through."

China has strongly criticized the British move, which was first announced in December, and accused the British Government of violating the 1984 Sino-British joint declaration on Hong Kong, under which China will resume to exercise sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997.

Former Tory Party Chairman Norman Tebbit opposes the bill, saying the government has pledged no further large-scale immigration and the total of Hong Kong Chinese who could come to Britain is too high.

Tebbit and two senior Tory MPs wrote to all conservative legislators last week urging them to oppose the bill. A backbench revolt by up to 80 Tory MPs threatens to disrupt its passage when the bill comes to be debated and voted in the House of Commons on April 19.

Colony Issues Statement on Basic Law

OW0504163290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1540 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] Hong Kong, April 5 (XINHUA)—The Hong Kong Government issued a statement today on the promulgation of the Basic Law by the National People's Congress of China on Wednesday.

The statement says "the Basic Law is the product of extensive consultations over almost five years by the Chinese authorities with Hong Kong people. A number of changes have been made during that process to take account of Hong Kong concerns."

"The promulgation of the Basic Law is an important landmark in laying foundations for Hong Kong's future status as a special administrative region of the People's Republic of China."

It says that the Basic Law sets out in detail the way that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will operate for at least 50 years after 1997.

The final text of the Basic Law is to be officially published in both Chinese and English in Hong Kong on April 10.

Copies of Basic Law Available 10 Apr

OW0504130090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1058 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] Hong Kong, April 5 (XINHUA)—A total of 400,000 copies of Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be issued in Hong Kong on April 10.

Leung Chun Ying, secretary-general of the Basic Law Consultative Committee, told reporters here yesterday that 300,000 copies of the Basic Law will be printed in Chinese and the remaining copies will be in English.

They will be available to the public at 878 branches of different banks in Hong Kong.

The overseas circulation will start from April in major cities of the United States, Britain, Canada and Australia through the branches of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Standard Chartered Bank and the Bank of China in addition to book stores.

10,000 Demonstrate Against Beijing Leaders

HK0604021190 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 6 Apr 90 pp 1, 2

[By Caitlin Wong]

[Text] About 10,000 citizens joined a peaceful procession during yesterday's Ching Ming festival to mourn the victims of the bloody suppression of the Chinese pro-democracy movement in Tiananmen Square last June.

Radical demonstrators chanted against the Beijing leadership while scores of youngsters chanted provocative slogans such as "Down with Deng Xiaoping, Li Peng and Yang Shangkun".

It took the protesters about two hours to march from Chater Garden in Central to Victoria Park in Causeway Bay.

Only about 2,000 people turned up for the start of the procession at 3:30 pm. However, the size of the crowd had swelled when it reached Victoria Park as thousands joined the procession along the route.

Beijing residents had been encouraged to take a "stroll" to Tiananmen Square during their Ching Ming activities yesterday.

However, the Government closed the square and the festival passed without incident, under heavy surveillance by police and military personnel.

According to a source a poster went up on a wall at the People's University which appeared to suggest the memory of last year's events should be kept alive.

"I don't want to forget, my diary is my history," the poster said.

"I am now writing a thesis about the Kuomintang period," it said, presumably comparing the current Chinese leadership and the corrupt pre-literation Nationalist regime.

A crowd gathered round the poster which appeared late in the evening.

It was not clear how long the poster stayed up.

The Hong Kong rally was organised by the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of the Patriotic Democratic Movement in China, which has been branded by Beijing as subversive.

Alliance chairman, Mr Szeto Wah, said he was satisfied with the turnout, claiming as many as 30,000 had joined the action at different stages.

A police spokesman said they did not have an official estimate on the number of participants.

Leading the march were Alliance leaders including legislator Mr Martin Lee Chu-ming, university lecturer Mr Yeung Sum, unionist Mr Lau Chin-shek, and film director John Shum Kin-fun.

Many wore yellow headbands and carried banners hailing freedom and democracy.

The protesters vowed not to forget the incident and to fight for a democratic China. They also denounced what they described as the Chinese Government's continued persecution of pro-democracy activities on the mainland.

They pledged support to the Alliance and demanded the immediate release of all prisoners of conscience in China.

At Victoria Park, the Alliance erected a two-metre replica of the Monument of the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square for residents to lay their wreaths in memory of the Beijing dead.

A makeshift counter was set up for people to sign a condolence book, which the organisers said would be burned in a mass rally on June 4 as a tribute to the Tiananmen Square victims.

Mr Szeto said the protest action yesterday was meant to coincide with both the Ching Ming festival, when Chinese mourn their ancestors, and the 14th anniversary of the April 5 incident in Tiananmen Square.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

09 April 1990

